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U. S. to Clear Its Name From Charge of Vichyism

Roosevelt gives full assurance that arrangement of Eisenhower with Darlan is only a temporary expedient to prevent losses—People of African areas to have say in selection of civilian governor.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP) — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the administration of Madagascar, recently occupied by the British, was being handed over to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French National Committee.

Vichy representatives and "other Quislings," he said have been excluded from Madagascar.

President Roosevelt's statement that the Allies' political arrangements in North Africa constitute a "temporary expedient" was read to the House of Commons by Sir Stafford Cripps, who said it was made with the full knowledge of the British Government.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The United States Government acted today to free its occupation of French Africa from the influence and atmosphere of Vichy.

All prisoners in North Africa who were jailed because of their opposition to Hitler are being immediately liberated and Nazi-sponsored decrees and anti-Semitic laws are being abrogated under orders from Washington.

President Roosevelt has intervened personally. His press conference statement that he had accepted Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's "political arrangements" with Admiral Jean Darlan "for the time being" stressed the fact that it was only temporary and was made only to save lives and time.

The fact is now established that the American Government does not in the least intend to sponsor a Vichy regime in Africa nor to restore pro-Nazi collaborates to power anywhere.

Roosevelt's Blunt Statement

"We are opposed to Frenchmen who support Hitler and the Axis," the President declared in a blunt, unequivocal one-syllable definition of American policy.

"The future French Government will be established—not by any individual in Metropolitan France or overseas—but by the French people themselves, after they have been set free by the victory of the United Nations."

The assumption here is that as soon as Allied troops have completely consolidated their position in West and North Africa, including Tunisia still in Axis hands, a civilian governor acceptable to the French people will be appointed.

There is more significance in the President's quick action to disassociate the United States from anything but the most tenuous, short-lived and militarily necessary deal with the Vichy Admiral who found himself in Algeria when the Allied invasion forces swarmed over the coast.

Plea to Italian People

The fact is that American officials are convinced that the time is ripe to press a propaganda offensive home to the Italian people on the ground that alarmed and dissident groups are ready to revolt against the Fascist regime. To this end the United States does not want any taint of former Axis collaborators associated with the Allied cause.

The decision to press the psychological campaign at this moment

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Background of North African Relations With Vichy: Second Section, First Page.

Survey Opens Of Manpower In N.E. Plants

Complete inventory will indicate irreplaceable workers and those eligible for the army.

Many war plants of New England will begin this week a complete inventory of their manpower, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, reported here today.

The purpose of this special survey is to see that the irreplaceable worker is left in industry and that employers are given time to procure and train new workers to replace those yet to be taken into the armed forces.

To this end the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service Commission have developed a "manning table" to help employers analyze their work force and learn how they stand. Announcement of the plan, made 10 days ago, has been followed by many requests for copies from New England plants.

Women Workers

Mr. Smith also disclosed that more women had been authorized to work nights in New England war industry than generally supposed, estimated the total need for new war workers in the next seven months at 240,000, and named more than 20 cities with present or prospective labor shortages, but did not mention Boston.

The Regional Manpower Office is one of the newest of the New England war agencies. The federal government has given it the United States Employment Service, the Training Within Industry Division, the National Youth Administration and the Apprentice Training Service. The office also has a vocational training man. Naturally the Manpower Commission is headed by Paul V. McNutt.

The New England Director, Mr. Smith, was recruited from the Sears, Roebuck & Company organization in Boston, of which he was personnel director. Mr. Smith spent 22 years in personnel work with Sears, the last 13 in Boston.

Inventory Everybody

"With the new manning tables a large number of employers will inventory everybody in their plants so as to adjust themselves more fully to the war situation," Mr. Smith said.

"By use of these tables they will be able to see that men are being used to 100 per cent of their skills, ascertain what their future manpower needs will be, find out whether more women can be used by a re-engineering of jobs so that men can be withdrawn in orderly

Continued on Page 3, Column 7

Axis Masses Planes to Defend Africa; Nazi Staff Splits on Defense of Italy; Eyewitness Account of Events at Oran

Some German Generals cling to adage that defense everywhere is defense nowhere.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP) Members of the Pacific War Council expressed the view today that there was a possibility that "mass bombing" raids would be directed at production centers in Northern Italy.

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States, spoke of the North African campaign as opening the way for Italy to receive some of the devastating raids on key industries, comparable to those the British have directed on German war plants, with what he termed amazing effectiveness.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—Faced with the necessity of defending almost the entire Mediterranean coast line of Europe from impending Anglo-American attack, the Germans are being obliged to consider whether or not to defend Italy.

There is a sharp division of opinion among high military and party chiefs in Germany on this point, The Christian Science Monitor learns from a reliable source having access to the most recent information from within the Reich.

Some of the German generals openly advocate jettisoning Italy as indefensible.

They emphasize the soundness of the military adage that by endeavoring to defend everywhere, one defends nowhere.

Spread of Manpower

Even the immense Axis resources in manpower, they maintain, would have to be spread so thin in order to cover the entire coast line of Southern Europe that many parts of this southern coast would be bound to become vulnerable to Allied attack.

They advise withdrawing behind the Brenner Pass and the Alps. In fact the Brenner Pass and other strategic points near by are already being strongly fortified by the Nazis.

Other Nazi leaders, on the contrary, contended that the vital point is to prevent the United Nations from gaining a bridgehead on the Continent itself, and that

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Allied Pincers Close on Tunisia

Upper: British paratroops in practice jump similar to those which are securing Allied control of key airfields in Africa. Lower: Arrow at right shows British Eighth Army within 70 miles of Bengasi, pursuing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Although Allied parachute troops are shown landing on the Tunisian border, some reports have placed the Allies in Tunisia near Bizerte and also pushing southeastward.

Villages close to Oran searched for stores of arms seized as booty from French airfield.

The first dispatch from The Christian Science Monitor's military correspondent—who accompanied the American and British expedition to North Africa—is published today.

Mr. Stead was assigned to the so-called "Central Task Force," whose objective was the area at Oran, Algeria.

Today's dispatch, however, is apparently not the one which Mr. Stead wrote first. Inadequacy of communications facilities has delayed the earlier stories.

Under the arrangements provided for press transmission, dispatches of correspondents of individual newspapers have been limited to approximately 200 words a day.

Further dispatches from Mr. Stead are expected to follow.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORAN, Algeria, Nov. 14. Delayed—It was 4 a. m. and in the darkness I drove out with a posse of French Gardes Mobiles and a contingent of Gendarmerie.

We were on a raid against two native villages whose inhabitants were suspected of concealing American and French arms, ammunition, and equipment looted from the recent battlefield in the region of the La Senia airport.

This morning the Gardes Mobiles—traditionally one of the toughest strong-arm services in the French Army—were not shooting at Americans as they were reported ready to do—or were actually doing last week end. Instead they were cooperating in liaison.

Maj. Russell Akers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Capitaine de Gendarmerie today had the job of ensuring that the Moors in these villages were not storing up further trouble for both sides in their drab little mud homes.

Chieftains Summoned

I went into one of these homes and stepping over a ruminative goat in the process, was shown with pride a western-style sideboard loaded with Oriental bric-a-brac that constituted the sole item of furniture in the low-ceilinged room which had served as a living room with dormitory for several generations of the family.

This was after the Gardes Mobiles and truck-borne Gendarmerie had surrounded the villages at dawn and the chieftains had been summoned to a roadside conference.

As we sped from Oran with headlights playing eerily on the avenues of palm trees the inkiness of the night dissolved into the purple shades of the African daybreak. Cocks were crowing in the villages, dogs were howling, and the smartest residents were trying to sneak away into the receding shadows.

A handful of American riflemen guarded the jeeps from which we had dismounted, but the local chieftains were of the fighting type and after they had harangued the heads of families of their communities the pile mounted up of surrendered booty, mostly French.

The new setup in North Africa was outlined through interpreters and spokesmen to the motley crowd mostly in tattered robes and blankets, with strange European additions such as polo sweaters and Western overcoats, and, except for the small matter of a missing machine gun from a crashed American plane nearby the situation was clarified apparently with general satisfaction.

Allied paratroops take key airfields—British near Bengasi — Politics slows Eisenhower

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the British Eighth Army, pursuing Rommel in Libya, had pushed on 80 miles since yesterday and was within 70 miles of the port of Bengasi, events in Tunisia remained obscure.

American and British troops appear to have been landed in some numbers by parachute near the Tunisian-Algerian frontier to avoid delays in traversing mountain country. Key airfields at unstated places have been seized by some of these troops.

But nothing definite has been heard of Allied forces previously announced to have pushed on to the great French port of Bizerte, or to be on their way southeastward toward Tripoli. Indeed, the Germans announce today that they have captured Bizerte—although the number of Nazis at Bizerte at the moment cannot be very large.

General Eisenhower, working through an American civilian group, appears to be deep in political negotiations with the North African French authorities before pushing forward. One unconfirmed report said that a French committee from Dakar was on its way to join in the negotiations. Thus the political situation compels the Allies to sacrifice some of the advantages gained by the magnitude and unexpectedness of the first landing 10 days ago.

Hitler is no doubt making the most of the breathing spell allowed him. In addition to the 50 or so submarines said to be assembled around North African waters, he was estimated by the British to have 1,000 planes collected at various points such as Sardinia, Crete, and Sicily ready to launch a heavy attack on North Africa.

However, if the Allies make the most of their opportunity they may have possession of the North African coast before Hitler can interfere too seriously. The extent to which Marshal Rommel's forces have been reduced is revealed in General Alexander's announcement that only 15 of the Nazi leader's 500 tanks remain. Moreover, a windfall has come for the Allies in the shape of 200,000 to 300,000 more tons of shipping gained by entry into North Africa.

In the Southern Pacific, General MacArthur's men have moved closer to the Japanese base at Buna on New Guinea, although their progress, which brought them within 30 miles of the base Tuesday, was somewhat slowed down by Japanese air attacks. Until now the American-Australian force had been more or less immune from air interference. At the same time, long-range bombing expeditions by B-25s and P-40s kept Japanese bases at Rabaul and on Timor Island under constant attack.

As for the Solomons, American defenders, reinforced by Army men and Marines two weeks ago—just announced by the Navy—are strengthening their hold following the great naval victory over the Japanese. The Japanese have acknowledged the loss of a battleship, as already reported by the American Navy.

New Gas Cut Due Nov. 22; Portugal Protests Flights

The World's Day—November 18, 1942

Washington: Reduced Gas Ration Due Nov. 22

The order reducing the basic gasoline ration coupons in Eastern States from four to three gallons becomes effective Nov. 22.

Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt predicted that one out of every four housewives living near war factories will be in war jobs before the end of 1943.

Men deferred from military service because they are essential farm workers must obtain approval of their draft boards before leaving their jobs, as else be reclassified for immediate draft.

Federal employment should not be used as grounds for draft deferment, President Roosevelt stated in a memorandum to department heads. Except for irreplaceable technicians, he is "most anxious" that Federal workers be available to the armed forces.

In Europe: Portugal Protests Allied Planes

Portugal has made a diplomatic protest to the United States and Britain against passage of Allied planes over Portuguese territory.

Three thousand anti-Mussolini Italians have been arrested in past few days by Fascist police, Russian Tass Agency reported.

Two German policemen were shot and killed in Pilsen, former Czechoslovakia, the Berlin Radio announced.

Forty executions in five days were reported by Czech Government in Exile to have taken place in Prague in new wave of Nazi terrorism.

New England: Auto Insurance Savings Announced

Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance rates announced for 1943 to give A ration book holders a 45 per cent reduction in premiums, B book drivers a 30 per cent cut and all other passenger car owners a 20 per cent saving. [Page 3.]

Dec. 1, and not Nov. 22, is now the date on which all provisions of tire rationing, gasoline rationing, and idle tire purchasing will go into effect. Mileage rationing program goes into effect all over the country on the new date. [Page 4.]

National: Drivers to Races Risk Gas Ration

James A. Dixon, Chairman of the Dade County Rationing Board, said in Miami, that motorists driving their automobiles to the races or other sporting events here this season will risk loss of their gasoline ration cards—whether A, B or C.

Shortly after both sides rested in the treason trial of Anthony Cramer, Yorkville mechanic, the Government withdrew 7 of the 10 alleged overt acts charged in the indictment.

Americas: Former German Air Line Renamed

Brazil has removed the last trace of German interests from the former Condor Lufthansa Air Line. The new firm name is Sociedade Aerea Cruzeiro do Sul, or Line of the Southern Cross.

President Medina of Venezuela disclosed that discussions with foreign oil companies are being planned when contracts expire this year, to revise the country's petroleum policy. A more just distribution of oil benefits is sought, he said.

Asia: Japanese Spokesman Threatens Chile

Japanese Government spokesman threatened Chile with "serious and far-reaching political, economic and military consequences" if it abandoned its neutrality.

Mrs. Roosevelt: U. S. Could Shorten War If All Did More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The United States could shorten the war if people in this country would do "a great deal more work than seem s necessary at the present time."

That is the message Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt brought home to the President from a month's study of British war effort.

Back at the White House after observing Britain's total mobilization for war, the President's wife told a press conference: "If we could once realize that the shortening of the war depends a great deal on what we are willing to do, we might put a great deal more into the war effort than we have. The length of the war depends to a large extent on what the United States does."

On the lighter side, the President's wife revealed that if she ever sees another of Britain's Brussels sprouts it will be too soon for her, said that she left two water bottles behind for friends in England and described Princess Elizabeth as "an attractive, serious child with a good deal of character" and confessed that she actually "really tired" during jaunts about the British Isles.

War Bread "Excellent"

"If any one gives me a Brussels sprout in the next month I think I'll throw it across the table," the President's wife told newswomen, confiding at the same time that British war bread is "excellent."

Only souvenirs Mrs. Roosevelt brought back in place of the oranges she carried to England were an Irish shillelagh, an Irish cane and some Scotch short bread, presented to her for the President and a few small antique silver pieces which she bought without ration coupons. She was still wearing the same black oxfords she took with her to England and raised her feet to show reporters that stories that she had worn holes in them were exaggerated.

Having told reporters before she left here that she would go to England only if she could serve a "useful purpose," Mrs. Roosevelt said today that she had gone not to do any errands for the President but to observe women at work and to visit American soldiers waiting for action.

"I'm glad I went because I learned a tremendous amount," she said today. "I came back with enormous pride in the ability of human nature to rise above the little inconveniences—the things that usually bother us the most. When we have to face things we can."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was much impressed by the statement of Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, that he allows no factory to be built without knowing to what use it will be put after the war. "I'd like to see us do a little more planning for the future of that sort," the President's wife said. Some of the British factories, she said, will be turned into government-operated trade schools after the war to get the nation back on a peacetime production basis.

The British climate and bread are difficult for American soldiers, Mrs. Roosevelt reported. "The older men," she added, "miss their families and homes, but for the younger ones it's a great adventure." She said she found soldiers worrying about the lack of gas and meat in the United States more than about their British neighbors. "We're more impressed with what we haven't got than the British are," Mrs. Roosevelt explained.

"Horror"

She said she found the British "enormously grateful" for the war clothes sent them from the United States. Women came up to her on the street, she said, and told her how thankful they were. "I think it has contributed to their great

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Kaiser Slow Motion? There Just Isn't Any

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 18

A British shipbuilder has asked the Ministry of Information to obtain a slow-motion picture of the speedy shipbuilding methods used by Henry J. Kaiser of Portland, Ore.

War Reaches Turning Point Roosevelt Says in Radiocast

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—President Roosevelt expressed his considered opinion last night that, on the basis of the exhilarating news of the past two weeks, "it would seem that the turning point of the war has at last been reached." He warned his countrymen, however, that this was no time for celebration, because the battle was going to be uphill all the way to victory.

Speaking via radio from Washington in a climactic address which closed the eleventh New York Herald Tribune Forum on current problems, the President gave a thrilling account of the epic maneuver of the Cruiser San Francisco in the Solomons engagement, relating that this vessel, its guns blazing, steamed "right through the whole enemy fleet," sinking one ship, damaging two others and disabling a Japanese battleship.

The Commander in Chief, in confident tones, said America's battle lines, now extending from Kiska to Murmansk and from Tunisia to Guadalcanal, would stretch still further as its forces advanced, and that there would be "no coasting to victory."

Loose Talk

Denouncing loose talk as "the damp that gets into the powder," the Chief Executive scored those who criticized the war from political motives and without knowledge of the facts, but held that such criticism had done little damage, due to the "good old horse sense of the American people."

President Roosevelt admitted, however, that his own "foot slipped once" in yielding to politics in the revealing of news vital to the enemy. This, he said, was when, just before the elections, the Government had disclosed the loss of an American aircraft carrier about which the Japanese may have been ignorant. The news was divulged, the President said, because otherwise post-election clamor would have charged the sinking was suppressed to help win the elections.

The President's confidence was reflected also by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who as keynoter of the final session began a brilliant series of addresses by leading United Nations spokesmen, including Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, whose words were read by local emissaries. Other speakers included

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Registration Dates Are Set For Lads Lately Reaching 18

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt fixed three separate registration periods today for youths who have reached or will reach their eighteenth birthdays in the last half of this year.

By proclamation, he set the week beginning Dec. 11 and ending Dec. 17 for draft registration of those who became 18 in July and August.

Young men who reached that age in September and October will register in the following week and those who became 18 in November and December will register in the week starting Dec. 26 and closing Dec. 31.

Will Be No Letup

Mr. Roosevelt also provided for continuous registration on their birthdays of youths who become 18 on or after next Jan. 1. If the birthday falls on a Sunday or holiday, they must register the next day.

This will be the sixth draft registration. The last, on June 30, covered young men who already were 18 or 19 and those who had become 20 since the preceding registration.

Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation said the new registration and the others which had been held were "advisable to insure victory, final and complete, over the enemies of the United States."

The new registration will take place simultaneously in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, with daily registration hours fixed for 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. (local time).

Some Leeway Is Given

Late registrations will be permitted for those unable to present themselves during the stated periods because of circumstances beyond their control.

The Chief Executive asked that all employers give their workers sufficient time off to complete their registrations.

Selective Service Headquarters

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Paratroop Attack:

British Reported In African Airports

British parachutists were reported to have landed at key airdromes and American parachutists were poised on the Algerian-Tunisian frontier.

The Tunis Radio went off the air after explaining that its silence was intended to save power. This suggested a possibility that parachute operations might have been brought close to the Tunisian Capital which the Axis had announced was in its hands.

British parachutists were taken

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | RAIN | COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Rent Control Law Enforcement Begins With Landlords Called On to Register

New Budget Of $922,946 For Missions

Up-to-the-minute reports of field work being carried on under great handicaps in the Near and Far East and India highlighted the adoption of a budget of $922,946 in the closing plenary session of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions just held in Boston.

Harold B. Belcher, treasurer, explained that this increased budget, which is for the period from Sept. 1, 1942, to August 31, 1943, is due to the substantially increased cost of living because of the war in the countries where missionaries are working. The Board is the foreign service arm of the Congregational Christian Churches of the United States.

Field reports by Board executive officers disclosed that in East Asia and the Near East the work of creative Christian good will through Congregational Christian churches, schools, hospitals, clinics and social centers, goes on vigorously in spite of handicaps.

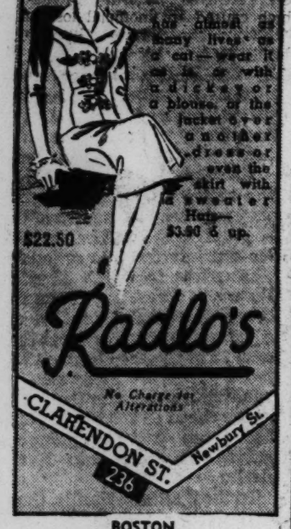
Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, Executive Vice-President of the Board, stated that the test question asked before any Board missionary withdrew from his post was not "is it safe to stay?" but rather "will my continued presence here help or embarrass my national Christian comrades?" He added that "only in uninformed circles does one hear the comment 'this war has put an end to Christian Missions.'"

Fulfillment on the highest level of General MacArthur's pledge to the Philippines, "We will return," was vowed by missionaries who were forced to leave their posts to their colleagues in other lands who wish them to return.

The American Board also reaffirmed its determination to send at least 150 new missionaries at the first opportunity to the foreign field in addition to experienced workers now held in this country eagerly awaiting a chance to get back to their co-workers in East Asia and the Near East.

Sunday Delivery Approved

Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon has given blanket permission to coal and oil companies to make deliveries on Sunday for the duration. This action was taken because it is practically impossible to make adequate deliveries, due to shortage of help.



By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Salutes Harvard—On the Air

Miss Peggy Edgerton-Bird, of Weymouth, Dorset, England, is one of several Radcliffe College girls who are conducting a nightly "Swing Out" program of recorded jazz and novelties for the Harvard Crimson Network. This autumn is the first time girls from Harvard's neighboring college have assisted in Network radio programs, which are wired into students' dormitory rooms. Bradley Fisher '44 of New Canaan, Conn., is the man at the record turntables.

Boston Plans Busy Day For Chief of OPA

Leon Henderson, Administrator of the price-setting machinery of the Federal Government, flies into Boston tonight for a quiet day here tomorrow.

All that is planned for him so far is this:

10 a. m.—Session at the State House with the six Governors of the New England states on the fuel situation.

11—Press conference at the Hotel Statler, in which the Governors and other notables here for the New England Wartime Conference also participate.

12:30—Luncheon opening the Conference. Mr. Henderson will be one of the Washington speakers on the radio from 2:15 to 3:15 WNAC.

3:45 — Meets local rationing boards at the Hotel Copley Plaza.

5:30—Studio rehearsal for script to be read the next hour.

6:30—National program over WEEI. However this will not be heard in Boston.

8—Symphony Hall anti-inflation rally, in which Mayor Tobin and Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of Mr. Henderson's OPA, take part. Mr. Henderson broadcasts at 9:30 in an Atlantic Coast hookup. He will discuss what gas fuel sacrificed in New England means in terms of conservation for the armed forces.

Otherwise Mr. Henderson has not a great deal to do.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent rains tonight becoming colder than last night. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Intermittent rains and colder tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:55 p. m.; height 9.3 feet. Thursday, 9:24 a. m.; height 9.7 feet. Light all vehicles Wednesday by 5:50 p. m.

Could Chilly Tradition Hold As Radcliffe 'Swings' Neighbor?

"Hello, Harvard."

As often as not, these days, it's a feminine voice which sends this greeting to Harvard men as they snap on their radios and tune in the Crimson Network.

"This is your announcer, Peggy Edgerton-Bird, back again on the Radcliffe Swing Out program."

And the inter-dormitory radio does "swing out"—with the hot, the smooth, the jolly, and the novel in recorded swing music.

Each night from Monday to Friday, the Harvard Crimson Network is on the air. Student operated, employing largely student talent, its programs are wired directly into dormitory and House rooms where Harvard men can pick them up on their regular radios with a twist of the dial.

A novelty this fall is the Radcliffe program, comprising the first half-hour of each evening's three and one-half hour show. A group of 10 co-eds plan "Swing Out" select the records, write the script, and do the announcing.

It's one of Harvard's newest and most gracious bows to the young ladies across the Common. Time was, as everyone knows, when the distance across Cambridge Common, between Harvard University and Radcliffe College, was broadened by chilly tradition. It has been shrinking of late.

You'd know why after watching Miss Edgerton-Bird conduct the program as she did last night. The daughter of a Commander in the Royal Navy, she has a lilting voice with a clear-cut British accent, also blonde hair and light blue eyes.

"This half-hour is going to be a marvellous party of internationals!" she begins, after the salutation. "You see." And the first record is titled, "Marvelous Party," with Beatrice Lillie singing.

The control man in the next room, peering in through a glass window, wig-wags Miss Edgerton-Bird silent, cuts in the record turntables, and the music plays over the air.

Now the "mike" in the inner studio goes out of action, and the announcer exchanges a minute or two of banter with the audience, which has drifted in to help with the technical side of radiocasting. Technical problems seem to materialize on Radcliffe nights.

Hotel Exposition Value Is Stressed

New England's Hotel and Restaurant Exposition here next April more than ever justifies itself in wartime as an efficient means of bringing buyer and seller together, declared George H. Clark, manager of Hotel Service, sponsor of the show, yesterday shortly after his return from New York's National Hotel Exposition.

"Restrictions on travel," Mr. Clark stressed, "prevent salesman or buyer from making normal trips. To have a central show where they can spend an intensive three days looking over the market is a great advantage in wartime. The New York show proved this."

Service more than ever will be a main "commodity" at the forthcoming show, he pointed out. Machinery that can't be replaced under war restrictions can be repaired for longer duty, he explained.

The show, to be held in the Hotel Statler, will also enable hotels, restaurants, purveyors of goods, processors and manufacturers, to promote good will and to keep their names familiar in the market, so that they can gain a preferred position when the civilian economy returns, he declared.

$497,776 Road Contract Canceled by Bay State

The Massachusetts Department of Public Works today canceled a $497,776 contract with Daniel O'Connell's Sons, Inc., of Holyoke, for construction of a highway in Chicopee and South Hadley.

The Department's action was taken because the Federal Government, which is paying 50 per cent of the cost of the highway, wishes to reopen the case because of a shortage of materials.

Portsmouth Woman Nominated for Mayor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Mary C. Dondero, state representative and acting chairman of the Democratic City Committe, last night was nominated as her Party's candidate for mayor by a write-in vote in the city's five wards.

Judge Thomas H. Simes was chosen as the Republican candidate.

Mrs. Dondero, who filed also as a candidate for the Board of Appraisers, said she would decide today which contest to enter.

War Problems of New England On Agenda of Boston Session

New England's first war conference opening here tomorrow is expected to be of much help in working out the war problems of this region and to advance its place in the war effort.

Governors of the six New England States will join with many Washington officials and a region-wide assembly of New England leaders at the Hotel Statler.

The two-day sessions promise the biggest and most brilliant coverage of New England endeavor on record. It marks the crest of recent attempts to bring the States of the region together to handle New England questions as a whole.

The conference was summoned by the Governors and the New England Council, seconded by the commanding officers of the armed forces serving in New England.

Top people from Washington will include Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and Federal Security Administrator, and William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

Wide Representation

Industry, agriculture and forestry, recreation and community development, particularly community participation in the war programs, will all be spotlighted. Each will have its round-table discussions, participated in by regional or national authorities.

Business will find one of its outstanding spokesmen here in Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

While the conference is open to everybody interested, 1,450 seats for tomorrow's luncheon have already been sold, making the event larger than any the Statler has previously seen, it is said. The New England Council today was sending back many checks for late reservations.

On conclusion of the serving of the luncheon, Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, Vt., president of the New England Council, will begin the proceedings. After a brief address he will introduce each of the Governors. Then Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, Boston, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General, First Service Command, Boston, will speak.

Mr. Batt, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. McNutt will follow. After their addresses the Governors will probably ask some questions of these administrators. The three Washington officials will be on a regional radio hookup from 2:15 to 3:15.

Separate State Dinners

State dinners will be given the Governors at 6:30 p. m., each State having its own. There will be a notable speaker at each.

At 8:30 the six state groups reassemble for a general session, at which Mr. Johnston, the Chamber of Commerce President, and Frank Gervasi, Associate Editor of Collier's Weekly, will speak. Mr. Gervasi is just back from the North African front.

On Friday morning the conference goes into its round tables on industry, agriculture, recreation and communities. The roundtables have a distinguished list of speakers.

The final session of the conference consists of the Friday luncheon. Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, will speak on wartime food problems, and Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Automobile Corporation, South Bend, Ind., will discuss the future of business. Mr. Hoffman is also chairman of the committee on economic development of the Department of Commerce at Washington.

The concluding address of the conference will deal with women in the war. It will be given by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, New York. Mrs. Herrick was formerly Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board at New York.

Mountain Observatory Celebrating

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., Nov. 18 (AP)—In a wooden building bolted to solid rock atop this 6,290-foot peak, the staff of the highest weather station east of the Rockies today observed its 10th anniversary.

It was here that a southeast super-hurricane blast was clocked at 231 miles an hour on April 12, 1934. That, say the men of the Mt. Washington Observatory, was "the highest gust of wind ever recorded in free air."

And lest anybody wonder why the observatory doesn't blow away, it is housed in reputedly the strongest wooden building in the world. It is braced by eight-inch railroad ties spaced 18 inches apart.

The New England hurricane of Sept. 31, 1938, as felt at the observatory, was just a breeze—165 miles an hour—compared with the 231-mile-an-hour recording, which wasn't felt to a great extent at lower altitudes.

But the wind isn't all that helps the little staff of three men to keep cool. The temperature has dropped to as low as 46.5 degrees below zero and the highest ever recorded here was only 71.

Then there was a one-month snowfall of 82.8 inches in March, 1937, and 4.71 inches of rain on Aug. 24, 1933. During one stretch there were 57 consecutive days of fog.

The fight for survival—of men, equipment and clothing—on the cloud-swept, wind-swept summit has been a factor in developing improved weather apparatus—and in setting winter fashions. An arctic type of clothing worn of necessity by the staff later found favor with skiing enthusiasts.

Violent winds here led to construction of the heated anemometer (wind measuring instrument) now used in weather stations all over the world. Previous standard three-cupped equipment disintegrated under the force of fierce blasts.

The staff consists of Victor F. Clark of West Campton, N. H., U. S. Weather Bureau official in charge; Kenneth E. Gould, of Laconia, N. H., supervisor, and Manton P. Spear, of Wakefield, Mass.

The first recording ever taken at the observatory was at 8 a. m. on Nov. 18, 1932. The station had been established shortly before in the stage office of the Summit Road Company through the efforts of a few men headed by Dr. Charles F. Brooks of Milton, Mass., and Joseph Brooks Dodge, of Pinkham Notch, N. H.

By a Staff Photographer

Slattery's 75th Year

In response to a request sent to charge customers with their bills recently, E. T. Slattery Company, Boston, gleaned a group of frocks and accessories purchased by Boston women from Slattery's during the past 75 years. Twelve judges, selected from among newspaper women, fashion authorities, and radio style commentators, chose these dresses, as the most interesting and most beautiful items in the collection. At the left is a shell-pink moire and lace presentation gown worn by Mrs. L. Wellington Hall of Brookline at the Court of Edward VII. Miss Bessie C. Roberts, left, and Mrs. Alma Nuttall were salesgirls at Slattery's when the gown was made, and Mrs. Nuttall was for many years Mrs. Hall's special salesperson. The wedding gown of white crepe de Chine was lent by Mrs. E. P. Sanborn of West Somerville. Prize-winning donors will receive war bonds as awards. The display was arranged by Miss Grace Finnerty of Slattery's.

Rent Control Registration Under Way in Six Counties

Rent control in Boston begins tomorrow in earnest. Landlords of all living quarters in Boston, Suffolk County, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Bristol Counties must register on Thursday, Nov. 19.

James H. Brennan, director of the Eastern Massachusetts Defense Rental Area, announced today that registration blanks will be available at all banks and post offices and branch post offices, as well as at many real estate offices throughout the area.

Registration is compulsory under the Emergency Price Control Act and must be completed by December 15. The law is rigid and provides penalties of $5,000 fine or one year imprisonment or both, for wilful violation of the requirements.

"The responsibility rests with the landlord to obtain the registration blank," Mr. Brennan warned. "Then he must see that it is properly filled out, signed and returned by mail or in person, to the Area Rent Office at 10 Post Office Square, Boston. We do not send the blank to the landlord."

Registration blanks for houses, apartments, flats and tenements have been prepared in sets of three. Landlords fill out the top form. The copies are carbons. One copy in for the area rent office, one is for the tenant and the third is returned to the landlord after it is checked and verified. All three must be sent to the Area Rent Office at Post Office Square.

The forms for rooming houses, boarding houses, hotels and the like are in duplicate. The landlord or his agent fills them out, signs both copies and sends them to the Area Rent Office. All rooms in hotels, rooming and boarding houses, dormitories, residence clubs, and auto camps, trailer camps, tourists' homes and cabins, even the rented land on which a trailer rests, must be registered, Mr. Brennan said.

Mr. Brennan explained that it is not necessary for hotels to fill out a separate statement for each room. However, the rates for each room must be entered along with the location of the room or its number. This also applies to landlords who own nine or ten tourist cabins.

The blank for dwelling units is not difficult, Mr. Brennan pointed out.

Section A of the blank provides space for the name of the landlord and the name of his agent, with provisions to designate the name and address of the person to whom mail concerning the unit should be sent. The section also has space for identification of the dwelling house, requiring the applicant to fill in the address, apartment number, number of rooms in the dwelling unit, and the total number of dwelling units in the structure.

Section C contains questions concerning the maximum legal rent. If the dwelling unit was rented on March 1, 1942, the landlord should set down the rent received on that date, and check the proper space as to whether the rent was on a weekly or monthly basis. If the unit was not rented on March 1, 1942, but was rented any time between Jan. 1, 1942, and Feb. 28, 1842, the registrant is asked the date when the unit was last rented during that two-month period, and must also fill in the rent charged at that time.

If the unit was not rented at any time between January 1, 1942 and March 1, 1942, but was rented before November 1, the registrant must check the answer to one of three statements; that it was owner-occupied or vacant between January 1, 1942 and March 1, 1942; that it was newly constructed without priority rating; or that it was newly constructed with a priority rating. Owners of properties constructed with a priority rating must also fill in the amount of rent approval by the agency granting the priority. Owners must also fill in the space when the dwelling unit was first rented after March 1, 1942 and the rent charged on that date.

When a dwelling unit has been made available by a change in the structure which resulted in an increase or decrease in the number of dwelling units and first rented after March 1, 1942, but before November 1, the registrant must state the date on which the unit was first rented aftr such change after March 1, 1942 and the rent charged on that date.

If the registrant claims that the unit was substantially changed between March 1, 1942, and November 1, he must check one of the three spaces which indicate the type of change claimed: from partially furnished to unfurnished; from fully furnished to unfurnished; or by a major capital improvement as distinguished from ordinary repair, replacement or maintenance. The date that the unit was first rented after the change must be given, and the rent on that date.

Arguments Against Dismissal Of Attacks on 'El' Heard

Judge Felix Forte of the Superior Court today heard arguments on demurrers seeking dismissal of proceedings attacking the administration of the Boston Elevated Railway Company by its trustees under the Public Control Act.

One proceeding in an information brought by Attornel General Robert T. Bushnell on behalf of the Department of Public Utilities against the trustees of the Elevated Company asking for a declaratory judgment of the court with respect to whether alleged acts of the trustees were valid: It alleges, among other things, that the trustees included items in figuring cost of service which they did not have the legal right to include.

It seeks an interpretation of the Public Control Act and a statement of the accounting duties of the trustees.

The other proceeding is a bill in equity brought by George K. Richards and other taxpayers of the Commonwealth against the State Treasurer, the "El" company and its trustees to enjoin the payment by the Treasurer to the trustees of deficits totaling $3,652,573. These deficits, of which the trustees have notified the Treasurer of the alleged existence, are $2,341,167 for the period April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, and $1,311,406 for the period April 1, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941. The bill alleges that these last two deficits do not legally exist, that in figuring them the trustees have included items they should not have. The bill alleges that from 1933 on, each year, to April 1, 1940, the State paid the trustees the deficits totaling $18,604,378.29.

Robert H. Holt as counsel for the "El," in arguing a demurrer to the information of the Attorney General, said that the latter was not entitled to a declaratory judgment as to deficits already paid by the States, that such payments were unrecoverable, "a dead issue, and, a moot matter."

He argued that as to payments not yet made, and other allegations, that there was no jurisdiction in equity to cover this kind of proceeding, that the allegations were too vague and indefinite, and that the Attorney General was not the proper party to bring this proceeding.

Assistant Attorney General Joseph J. Collins appeared for the Attorney General, Attorney Michael H. Sullivan for the petitioners, Richards, et al., and Attorney Charles W. Mulcahy for the "El" trustees.

Airmail Out of Boston Shows Big October Gain

Airmail moving out of Boston in October reached the greatest volume of any single previous month since the service was established here 16 years ago, according to John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster. The October figure hit 48,758 pounds, 6,101 more than in any previous month; it compares with 29,018 in October of 1941, a gain of 67 per cent over the same month last year.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk will be given on "Printmaking Processes" by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Used Bullets Are Salvaged At Edwards

War Activities in New England

Bullets for Bullets—"Miners" under Fort Devens' range officer, Capt. Wilbur P. Davis, collected more than 500 pounds of squashed and twisted bullets today from a sandy slope behind four targets at one of the post's ranges.

The "mining" was an experiment to show that tons of reusable metal could be extracted from ranges at all camps, the Captain explained. Cartridge shells and clips have long been reclaimed under a strict policy at the shooting end of the range.

Aid for Public Employees—State and Municipal employees in the armed services would have the difference in what Uncle Sam pays them and what they were paid made up by their former employers, under two bills filed in Massachusetts' Legislature by Senator-Elect Maurice M. Goldman.

If a man passed on in war service, his widow, minor children, parents or other dependents would receive the sum until the war's end.

Youngest Office Reports—Second Lieut. James E. Runk of Wilmington, Pa., at 18 is the youngest commissioned officer at Camp Edwards. He was commissioned Nov. 5, after completing his training at Camp Davis, N. C.

Mayor Volunteers—Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, Mass., is on duty today at the Fore River shipyards as a senior lieutenant of the U. S. N. After getting his commission, he was assigned to inspection of small vessels under construction. Meanwhile, President William W. Jenness of the Quincy City Council serves as acting mayor, splitting the $96 weekly salary with Mayor Burgin until a successor is chosen.

Gallantry in Action—Among 120 men of the Eighth Air Force with headquarters in London who received decorations for gallantry in action were: Sergeant William R. Whalen, Meriden, Conn., Purple Heart; Second Lieut. George J. Spelman, Holyoke, Mass.; Staff Sergeant Henry R. Eaton, Kittery, Maine; and Sergeant Joseph Ribeck, Medway, Mass., and Francisco Rebello, Tiverton, R. I., Air Medal.

To Honor Brooklliners in Service—Organized by the Brookline Board of Selectmen and with the support of the community's civic and fraternal organizations, the Brookline Service Committee has been formed to honor their neighbors and fellow citizens who are in armed service.

"Let's Give Them Something to Remember Us By," is the fund-raising slogan.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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...in Wellesley, Too
Fradleys
profit suit for fine wool in a beautiful deep dark purple. The waisted sweater is imported in a lovely dahlia blue. It is a real fine wool. It is the season's most important suit.
49.95
350 Boylston Street.... Boston

Lower Compulsory Insurance Rates for Next Year Made Public for Massachusetts

Boston for 'A' Ration $29.50; Chelsea Lowest Basis $34.90

Following is a table showing the 1943 compulsory automobile insurance rates and comparing them with the rates for 1942:

Town	1942	1943 Class 1 "A" Book	1943 Class 2 "B" Book	1943 Class 3 All Others
Abington	$25.80	$14.20	$18.10	$20.60
Acton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Acushnet	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Adams	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Agawam	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Alford	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Amesbury	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Amherst	19.40	9.50	12.10	13.80
Andover	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Arlington	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Ashburnham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Ashby	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Ashfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Ashland	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Athol	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
ATTLEBORO	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Auburn	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Avon	37.40	18.70	23.80	27.20
Ayer	22.10	14.20	18.10	20.60
Barnstable	19.40	9.50	12.10	13.80
Barre	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Becket	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Bedford	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Belchertown	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Bellingham	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Belmont	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Berkeley	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Berlin	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Bernardston	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
BEVERLY	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Billerica	41.80	23.00	29.30	33.40
Blackstone	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Blandford	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Bolton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
BOSTON	53.70	29.50	37.60	43.00
Bourne	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Boxboro	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Boxford	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Boylston	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Braintree	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Brewster	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Bridgewater	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Brimfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
BROCKTON	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Brookfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Brookline	37.40	20.60	26.20	29.90
Buckland	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Burlington	43.40	23.90	30.40	34.70
CAMBRIDGE	43.40	23.90	30.40	34.70
Canton	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Carlisle	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Carver	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Charlemont	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Charlton	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Chatham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Chelmsford	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
CHELSEA	63.50	34.90	44.40	50.80
Cheshire	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Chester	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Chesterfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
CHICOPEE	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Chilmark	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Clarksburg	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Clinton	31.20	16.00	20.30	23.20
Cohasset	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Colrain	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Concord	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Conway	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Cummington	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Dalton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Danvers	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Dartmouth	22.10	14.20	18.10	20.60
Dedham	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Deerfield	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Dennis	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Dighton	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Douglas	22.10	10.70	13.60	15.50
Dover	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Dracut	41.80	23.00	29.30	33.40
Dudley	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Dunstable	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Duxbury	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
E. Bridgewater	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
E. Brookfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
E. Longmeadow	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Eastham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Easthampton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Easton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Edgartown	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Egremont	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Erving	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Essex	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
EVERETT	47.00	25.80	32.90	37.60
Fairhaven	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
FALL RIVER	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Falmouth	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
FITCHBURG	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Florida	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Foxboro	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Framingham	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Franklin	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Freetown	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
GARDNER	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Gay Head	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Georgetown	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Gill	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
GLOUCESTER	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Goshen	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Gosnold	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Grafton	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Granby	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Granville	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Gt. Barrington	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Greenfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Groton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Groveland	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Hadley	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Halifax	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Hamilton	17.30	10.70	13.60	15.50
Hampden	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Hancock	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Hanover	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Hanson	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Hardwick	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Harvard	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Harwich	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Hatfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
HAVERHILL	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Hawley	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Heath	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Hingham	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Hinsdale	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Holbrook	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Holden	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Holland	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Holliston	25.80	16.00	20.30	23.20
HOLYOKE	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Hopedale	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Hopkinton	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Hubbardston	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Hudson	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Hull	41.80	23.00	29.30	33.40
Huntington	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Ipswich	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Kingston	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Lakeville	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Lancaster	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Lanesboro	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
LAWRENCE	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Lee	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Leicester	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Lenox	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
LEOMINSTER	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Leverett	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Lexington	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Leyden	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Lincoln	19.40	12.20	15.50	17.70
Littleton	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Longmeadow	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
LOWELL	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Ludlow	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Lunenburg	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
LYNN	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Lynnfield	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
MALDEN	43.40	23.90	30.40	34.70
Manchester	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Mansfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Marblehead	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Marion	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
MARLBORO	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Marshfield	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Mashpee	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Mattapoisett	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Maynard	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Medfield	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
MEDFORD	41.80	23.00	29.30	33.40
Medway	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
MELROSE	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Mendon	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Merrimac	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Methuen	22.10	14.20	18.10	20.60
Middleboro	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Middlefield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Middleton	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Milford	29.00	14.20	18.10	20.60
Millbury	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Millis	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Millville	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Milton	31.20	16.00	20.30	23.20
Monroe	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Monson	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Montague	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Monterey	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Montgomery	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Mt. Washington	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Nahant	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Nantucket	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Natick	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Needham	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
New Ashford	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
NEW BEDFORD	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
New Braintree	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
New Marlboro	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
New Salem	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Newbury	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
NEWBURYP'RT	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
NEWTON	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Norfolk	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
NORTH ADAMS	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
North Andover	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
North Attleboro	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
North Brookfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
North Reading	25.80	16.00	20.30	23.20
NORTH'MPT'N	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Northboro	19.40	12.20	15.50	17.70
Northbridge	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Northfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Norton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Norwell	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Norwood	37.40	18.70	23.80	27.20
Oak Bluffs	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Oakham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Orange	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Orleans	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Otis	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Oxford	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Palmer	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Paxton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
PEABODY	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Pelham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Pembroke	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Pepperell	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Peru	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Petersham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Philipston	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
PITTSFIELD	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Plainfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Plainville	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Plymouth	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Plympton	25.80	16.00	20.30	23.20
Princeton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Provincetown	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
QUINCY	32.10	17.70	22.50	25.70
Randolph	37.40	20.60	26.20	29.90
Raynham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Reading	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Rehoboth	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
REVERE	53.70	32.70	41.60	47.50
Richmond	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Rochester	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Rockland	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Rockport	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Rowe	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Rowley	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Royalston	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Russell	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Rutland	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
SALEM	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Salisbury	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Sandisfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Sandwich	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Saugus	37.40	20.60	26.20	29.90
Savoy	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Scituate	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Seekonk	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Sharon	29.00	17.20	21.80	25.00
Sheffield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Shelburne	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Sherborn	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Shirley	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Shrewsbury	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Shutesbury	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Somerset	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
SOMERVILLE	47.00	25.80	32.90	37.60
South Hadley	22.10	10.70	13.60	15.50
Southampton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Southboro	29.00	14.20	18.10	20.60
Southbridge	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Southwick	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Spencer	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
SPRINGFIELD	27.20	15.00	19.00	21.80
Sterling	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Stockbridge	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Stoneham	37.40	20.60	26.20	29.90
Stoughton	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Stow	25.80	12.20	15.50	17.70
Sturbridge	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Sudbury	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Sunderland	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Sutton	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Swampscott	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Swansea	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
TAUNTON	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
Templeton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Tewksbury	41.80	23.00	29.30	33.40
Tisbury	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Tolland	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Topsfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Townsend	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Truro	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Tyngsboro	17.30	10.70	13.60	15.50
Tyringham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Upton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Uxbridge	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Wakefield	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
Wales	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Walpole	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
WALTHAM	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Ware	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Wareham	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Warren	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Warwick	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Washington	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Watertown	37.40	20.60	26.20	29.90
Wayland	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Webster	29.00	14.20	18.10	20.60
Wellesley	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Wellfleet	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Wendell	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Wenham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
West Boylston	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
W. Bridgewater	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
West Brookfield	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
West Newbury	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
West Springfield	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
W. Stockbridge	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
West Tisbury	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Westboro	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
WESTFIELD	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Westford	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Westhampton	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Westminster	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Weston	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Westport	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Westwood	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
Weymouth	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
Whately	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Whitman	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
Wilbraham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Williamsburg	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Williamstown	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Wilmington	47.00	25.80	32.90	37.60
Winchendon	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Winchester	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
Windsor	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Winthrop	43.40	23.90	30.40	34.70
WOBURN	43.40	23.90	30.40	34.70
WORCESTER	31.80	17.50	22.30	25.40
Worthington	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Wrentham	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80
Yarmouth	17.30	9.50	12.10	13.80

Cities in capital letters.

By a Staff Photographer

Soldier Dogs in the Making

They are a part of a shipment of 20 which has been sent to Front Royal, Va., for training. They were recruited by "Dogs for Defense." Upper—Dogs are shown at the Newton Center kennels of George S. West, New England Regional Director for the organization. With the animals are, left to right, David Beck, kennel master, with "Kemo"; Miss Natica Bates of Groton, with "Max"; Charles Forrest Dowe of Chestnut Hill, with "Teddy," and Mrs. Dowe, with "Spotty." All of the dogs have been donated to the Army by patriotic owners in Massachusetts. Below—This is "Saucy," a Kerry Blue Terrier, the gift of Miss Bates.

'43 Bay State Insurance Rates Saving Millions for Motorists

Harassed Bay State motorists, who, with gas rationing, tire rationing and taxes, have found the owning and operating of automobiles an ever increasing problem, today discovered something to smile about with the announcement of 1943 compulsory insurance rates showing reductions of from 20 to 45 per cent.

The new rates, which are tentative pending a public hearing on Dec. 4, were announced by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, and show a net saving to Massachusetts car owners of $10,200,000. No significant changes in rates are expected as a result of the hearing.

Basis for the new rates was the type of ration book held by motorists. For example: owners of private passenger cars who are limited to a basic "A" gasoline ration book will receive a 45 per cent reduction; those with "B" ration books or "A" and "B" books will receive a 30 per cent reduction, and all other passenger car owners will receive a 20 per cent reduction.

In Boston, where rates have been second highest in the State, "A" ration book holders will pay $29.50 next year for compulsory insurance as compared to this year's figure of $53.70. "B" book holders will pay $37.60, and "C" book holders $43.

Car owners in Chelsea where rates have always been the highest in the State will pay $34.90, $44.40, or $50.80, according to the ration book held as compared with this year's rate of $63.50.

In a typical suburban community such as Newton car owners will find their 1943 rates set as $16, $20.30, or $23.20 as compared with last year's $29.

Whether property damage rates, which are set by the insurance companies, will also be adjusted to the new driving conditions has not yet been announced.

How Big Savings Were Figured

The Insurance Commissioner said that in computing the 1943 rates a base rate which would have been the rate for 1943, had there been no war emergency conditions, was first computed. This base rate, figured out according to sound actuarial principles and giving effect to the necessary adjustments dictated by normal experience and statistics prior to Jan. 1, 1942, produced a saving in premiums to the public of approximately $200,000 for next year. The emergency discounts provided in the tentative rates, increases these savings to the public by approximately $10,000,000.

Only increase in rates this year was that for taxicabs, which will pay 25 per cent more than in 1942 if the tentative rates are promulgated.

Taxicab rates in the nine territories for that class of vehicle ranged from $385 in Territory 1 to $85 in Territory 9 in 1942. Under the tentative rates cab operators in Territory 1 will pay $481 and in Territory 9, $106.

Boston cab operators in Territory 3 will pay $394 in 1943 as compared with $315 last year.

Tax Situation Unfavorable

A review of statistics on this class of automobile disclosed that the experience has not been favorable, Commissioner Harrington explained, nor it is expected under emergency conditions it will be favorable.

"The experience on taxicabs shows more numerous and severe losses as a result of the abnormal conditions under which they are being operated," Commissioner Harrington said. "Therefore, we have been obliged to compute a war emergency charge for this class of motor vehicle."

Trucks to Get Cut

Trucks, on the other hand, will receive a 20 per cent reduction in premium charges under the tentative schedule, the Commissioner said.

A new rate territory, bringing the total for 1943 to 17, was added the Insurance Commissioner's announcement disclosed.

The City of Revere, which formerly with Boston comprised Territory No. 2, has been designated as Territory No. 17. As a result of this change the rate for Revere was increased from $53.70 in 1942 to a base rate of $59.40 for 1943.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals	319
2,500 gals	266¼
2,000 gals	213
1,500 gals	159¾

Gov. Blood Urges Early Budget Filing

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18—In order to permit planning, speed, and efficiency at the session of the New Hampshire Legislature that opens in January, calls have been issued for early filing of proposed legislation and department financial needs for the next two years.

Gov. Robert O. Blood has asked the heads of the various state departments and institutions to have their budget estimates in next month in order that he may present his budget request to the lawmakers early in their session.

As this will be the first gathering of the lawmakers since entry into the war, observers expect that a number of pieces of wartime legislation will be considered. And there is speculation as to wether or not new sources of revenue will be sought to displace those that have suffered because of the war.

Farm Production

Official Washington must carry out the demands of agriculture as stated in the bitterly fought inflation control bill, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont told the annual meeting of Merrimack County farmers recently. The Federal Government, according to Senator Aiken, must accord to agriculture prices that will make all-out production possible through ability to compete for needed help, to add necessary machiney, repair machinery and make the same fair profit accorded other groups in the nation.

Food prices have to go up in fair proportion, according to the Vermont Senator. Government subsidies, he says, should not go to farmers producing fairly but to low income consumer groups unable to meet the costs of living. Organized agriculture can be expected to get its share of consideration so that vital foods can be produced.

Gasoline Tax

New Hampshire's gasoline tax or road toll revenue for the first nine months of 1942 showed a drop of about 35 per cent from the figures for the same period of 1941, according to State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball. For the nine months period of this year collections amounted to $2,598,373 or $883,629 less than the revenue from this source for the same period of 1941.

For September of this year, the last month for which figures are available, the gasoline tax revenue to the State amounted to $148,810 as compared with $224,782 for September, 1941. If the present trend continues, and there is every indication that it will, the State's revenue from this source may be reduced between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 a year.

Because of the State's fiscal setup, the State Highway Departments revenues will be cut by the amount of this reduction. Whether or not the policy of cutting out all new construction will make it possible for this department to live within this lowered income remains to be seen. Some of the department's other sources of income are based on construction activities.

Hydro-Electric Plan

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission, at the instigation of Gov. Robert O. Blood, is going to make a study of the proposed hydro-electric project for the Franklin Falls Federal Flood Control Dam. The New Hampshire Co-operative Association, which is affiliated with the Grange sponsored-REA financed New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, has asked the Federal Power Commission for a preliminary permit for the construction of power facilities at the dam. The State Water Resources Board and the State Public Service Commission will co-operate with the Planning and Development Commission. The study will seek to determine if the proposed power project would impair the flood control protection afforded by the dam and the effect that the power project would have on electric rates. The Federal Power Commission plans to hold a hearing on the power petition in Concord, Nov. 30.

Day Nurseries Need Urged By Safety Group

Urging immediate preparations to care for "eight-hour orphans," Alfred F. Whitman, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, proposed that all civilian defense organizations take steps to meet the problem of day care for the children of working mothers.

He suggested that all available facilities for the care of pre-school children and older children be listed by each town and city in the State.

In a communication to local civilian defense staffs, the Chairman of the State Day Care Committee proposed that representatives of labor, industry, schools, churches, civic and social service agencies be recruited to supervise the problems involved in the day care of war industry's babies.

"Many church organizations have unused facilities and are anxious to help with the problem of day care," he said. "A group of interested women, having access to kindergarten rooms or other facilities in a church plant idle a large part of the week, might be most helpful. They should be encouraged to work out such plans."

Mr. Whitman warned that even communities without industries should consider the problem, since many of the residents commute daily to near-by cities for war work.

Walcott Heads Press Members

Paul Walcott, editor of the Greenfield, Mass., Recorder-Gazette, has been elected chairman of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire members of the Associated Press, at a fall meeting in Boston. He succeeds William Newell of the Concord, N. H., Monitor.

Relman Morin of the AP Foreign Service, Maj. Walter Brown and Lieutenant Commander Rex. Collier, Army and Navy publicity officers respectively of the First Service Command and the First Naval District, were speakers.

Mr. Morin, who was chief of the (AP) bureau in Tokyo, told of his experiences in the Far East, where he had a roving assignment which took him to the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, and French Indo-China for a year prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. At the declaration of war he was held by the Japanese in Indo-China and recently returned to the United States on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm. He leaves soon on another foreign assignment.

Survey Opens of Manpower In New England War Plants

Continued from Page 1

fashion for the Selective Service without interfering with production, etc.

"While surveys of need have been made every two months by the United States Employment Service, this is the most complete to be undertaken, and it covers other angles. It is limited to companies essential to the war effort, and is entirely volutnary. We have been nearly swamped with applications."

Need New Workers

According to the last forecast, New England will need 240,000 new workers in war industry by July of next year, Mr. Smith added. Employers in Massachusetts expect to require 108,000 more, in Connecticut 87,000, Rhode Island 30,000, Vermont and Maine 12,000 each, and New Hampshire 5,000.

"We are attempting to get as many people as possible into war industry, preferably women where they can be utilized," Mr. Smith commented. "We leave the men for the heavy industries where the women cannot physically do the work.

"We should like to get married women without children to accept employment in war industries without delay. As married women go in, they release as many single men for the armed forces and delay the drafting of married men.

"Women have already made it possible for a number of war plants to put on third shifts, where it was found necessary to do so in order to get production.

Night Shift

"The third shift is a night shift. In every plant where women are taken in to work nights, investigation is first made, and the Army and Navy must write letters certifying the need, so as to justify the night work.

"The girls on these night shifts in most cases are doing an outstanding job.

"In some areas we have scraped the bottom of the barrel for every available unemployed person. In others the labor market shows as yet no shortage.

"Labor supply is tight now or will be by July of next year in these cities:

"Massachusetts — Springfield, Athol, New Bedford, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Southbridge, Holyoke, Northhampton and Worcester.

"Connecticut—Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain-Bristol, New Haven, New London-Groton, Middletown, Meriden and Stamford.

"Maine—Bath and Portland.

"New Hampshire-Portsmouth.

"Vermont—Springfield.

Transfer of Help

"One source of manpower that we are pursuing is the transfer of people with skills from non-essential industry to war industry.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women Clubs' Federations Of N. E. Meet

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those clubwomen who are not working in wartime jobs have a vital role to play in helping care for the children of those who are, Mrs. William H. Beardsley, Federation Chairman of Women in Industry and Agriculture, told the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs today.

Clubwomen from all over New England are at the Statler Hotel for the two-day War Emergency Conference, at which Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vt., is presiding—the first held by the New England clubs since Pearl Harbor.

"It is up to the women of the federated clubs," said Mrs. Beardsley, "to back up the desire of the Government to bring women into industry." She referred to the War Manpower Commission's statement that probably one in every four women in homes will be called into industry before the end of 1943 and said that the clubwomen would have to help make it possible for these women to leave their children.

Clubwomen, she said, are going to work through the Women's Policy Committee appointed by Paul V. McNutt in recruiting women. They will help form local committees to plan for the preschool and after-school care of children and to discuss with parents problems arising out of the employment of mothers. The formation of such committees is just getting under way, she said. The federated clubs will also raise funds to meet emergency needs in regard to sanitation and health.

"Calls to Service"

Other speakers on "Calls to Service" were Mrs. J. Anton DeHaas, on the need for nurses; Lieut. Margaret V. Knox of the WAACS, and Mrs. James C. Carmack of the Women's Field Army. Mrs. John H. Kimball, conference Vice-President, led a forum discussion.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, minister of the Arlington Street Church, speaking this afternoon on the topic, "Religion for the New World," stressed the importance of developing a religion that would be adequate to undergird and inspire both the private and corporate life of the people.

"It must be a religion," he said, "that is first and foremost spiritually profound and vital."

The work of the State Federations, as outlined by the State Presidents in interviews before the conference opened this morning, is in itself a telling illustration of the theme of the conference—"Women in a World at War." Every club in every Federation is deep in war work.

The New Hampshire Federation, according to its President, Mrs. Earle D. Seaverns, presented to the State Council of Defense an ambulance beach wagon equipped with a mobile service unit.

"We have also furnished the library at Grenier Field and at the harbor defenses at Camp Langdon," she went on. "We have contributed 5,000 books, 10,000 magazines, and $200 for subscriptions to magazines for different defense units—this in addition to our contributions to the Victory Book campaign.

"We have also printed and distributed 15,000 recipes for sugarless cooking to the women of New Hampshire, and assisted in printing the nutrition yardstick which is placed in every kitchen in the State. At the United Service Organization headquarters in Manchester and Portsmouth, we are paying the salary of an instructor of crafts and hobbies for the men."

From Maine

Maine's Federation President, Mrs. Ralph W. Emerson, was proud to report that 80 per cent of the clubwomen in that State are actively engaged in the Citizens Service Corps. She had prepared a map showing where each club in the State is located and pointed out several whose programs seemed unusual, though all are cooperating fully in the State's war program.

The Waterville Woman's Club, for instance, has converted its entire clubhouse fund into war bonds and has already reached the $4,000 mark. At Kezar Falls, each club member writes to every man and woman who has gone into war service from the home town. The East Millinocket Woman's Club, one of the smallest in the State, has erected a roll of honor in its town. There are four clubs which have entirely furnished recreation rooms at air bases and camps. The Federation this year, Mrs. Emerson said, is devoting its scholarship fund to the training of nurses since the need for them is so great.

Vermont Recruiting Nurses

Mrs. George B. Young of Vermont said that her State Federation was also co-operating in the recruiting of nurses, and it is purchasing an ambulance for the American Field Service. Vermont clubs this year are studying consumer problems and educating women on the price control program. They are also laying special emphasis on the care of mechanical devices and clothing already in use in the home. Mrs. Young believes that one of the most important services the Federation is rendering is its scholarship aid to girls who undertake to teach in rural schools for at least two years, supplying the great need for teachers.

Mrs. Edward L. Freeman of Rhode Island, Mrs. Herbert F. French of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Eric V. Johnson of Connecticut told of similar projects being carried on in their States.

The Connecticut Federation is stressing work in three fields, nursing recruitment, social protection, and salvage, and its War Relief Committee is giving financial aid to three projects in particular, China relief, the adoption of British orphans, and post welfare at Army camps.

The Rhode Island Federation is kept busy supplying furnishings and muscial equipment for the day rooms at the seven forts in the State.

The Massachusetts group has already sent more than 3,000 stuffed animals and dolls to England for this coming Christmas in addition to its continuous co-operation with the State Defense Committee.

Evening's Speakers

This evening, speakers will be Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Ralph Flanders, President of the New England Council and member of the Economic Stabilization Board, and Mrs. John M. Pierce who will speak on "Verses by New England Women." An informal reception and dinner will precede the program. Music for the evening will be by Earl Weidner, Jr., violinist, and Mrs. Earl Weidner, pianist.

A consumer forum, led by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Cox, Consumer Consultant of the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration, will be a feature of tomorrow morning's program.

By a Staff Photographer

At Big Women's Conference at Statler

Presidents of New England State Federations of Women's Clubs in Boston for the annual conference, being held this year at the Statler Hotel. Left to right—Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Maine; Mrs. Earle D. Seaverns, New Hampshire; Mrs. George B. Young, Vermont; Mrs. Herbert F. French, Massachusetts; Mrs. Edward L. Freeman, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Eric V. Johnson, Connecticut.

Four Massachusetts Mayors Renominated in Light Balloting

Four Massachusetts mayors gained renomination in municipal primaries held in several cities yesterday. Light voting marked the primaries.

The renominated mayors are Alexander C. Murray of Fall River, seeking his fifth term; Joseph O'Keefe of Peabody, nominated for a third term; Albert W. Glynn of Haverhill up for a third term, and Daniel A. McLean of Beverly seeking a fourth term.

In Quincy former Mayor Charles A. Ross and Myron N. Lane, Assistant District Attorney of Norfolk County, were nominated for the post held by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, now in the Navy as a lieutenant.

The results in the various communities follow:

Beverly

Only 21 per cent of Beverly's voters turned out as Mayor McLean was renominated. His opponent in the Dec. 15 election will be Edward E. Stokes, President of the Board of Aldermen. Mayor McLean polled 2,110 votes, Mr. Stokes 759. A third mayoral candidate, Roy M. Haskell, received 65 votes.

The only other contest was that for Alderman in Ward 6. Joseph M. Donovan and Thomas J. Toomey were nominated, receiving 350 and 187 votes, respectively. The third man in the field, John J. Coughlin, polled 59 votes.

Fall River

Mayor Murray won renomination for a fifth term, leading a four-man field. His opponent in the election will be Edmund P. Talbot, former mayor. Mayor Murray polled 9,796 votes to 9,041 for Mr. Talbot. Dr. Owen L. Eagan, who was defeated in the 1938 and 1940 elections by Mayor Murray, polled 5,431, and Alonzo W. Lawson received 1,381.

Eighteen City Council candidates were nominated. They include: Leo H. Berube, 14,108; Edward H. Bowen, 13,638; R. Joseph Chabot, 7,975; Hollister R. Chace, 5,317; Thomas Crowther, 5,395; Joseph E. Derosiers, 6,659; John F. Doyle, 7,341; Arthur Durand, 4,825; Edward R. Harrington, 12,580; William C. Hickey, 12,919; Henry J. LaPlante, 6,406; Charles F. LaPointe, 11,162; Charles Lowden, 5,613; John H. Maher, 5,351; Allen P. McDermott, 12,284; Arthur W. Slater, 12,561; John F. Sullivan, 7,940, and Lester Wood, 6,208. The defeated candidates were: Ernest T. Cabral, Jr., 4,577; John P. Carvalho, 4,409; William Markland, 3,502, and Walter Zygiel, 1,955.

The School Committee nominees are Blanche A. Cagnon, Dr. J. Fred Keeley, Dr. J. Kerrigan, William B. Norton, Dr. William Pritchard, and Joseph M. Rockett.

Haverhill

Mayor Glynn and Donald J. Atwood, who opposed the mayor four years ago, gained the two mayoral nominations. Mr. Atwood 2,918 votes, two more than Mayor Glynn. Only 18 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls.

Alderman Philip H. Stacey and Thomas F. Monahan will be opposed for re-election in the Dec. 8 election by Forrest V. Z. Smith, former mayor, and Sherman H. Marshall. Dr. Paul Nettle and Dr. Leroy T. Stokes were unopposed for nomination for the two-year School Committee term.

Lawrence

The Lawrence primaries were devoted to nomination of candidates for minor positions. Timothy H. Shine was nominated for a new term as Director of Health and Charities. His opponent in the Dec. 1 election will be John Warren Case. Mr. Shine polled 8,933 votes and Mr. Case 2,755.

Mrs. Gertrude L. Jordan was renominated to the School Board and John J. Higgins, James R. Carter and George A. Callahan were nominated to the Board. Mrs. Jordan led the 11-candidate field.

Cornelius J. Roche, Commissioner of Public Property and Parks, was renominated. His election opponent will be Andrew J. Donahue, present Assistant Superintendent of the Park Department.

Peabody

Mayor O'Keefe and Carl Kiley, City Councilor, will oppose each other in the Dec. 15 mayoral election as the result of yesterday's primary outcome. Mayor O'Keefe led the four-man field by a wide margin. He received 3,354 votes, Mr. Kiley 1,018, Frank A. Norbis 913 and John J. Southwick, Jr., 502.

Ten men were nominated for the five Councilor-at-large posts from a field of 14. They are Charles Mogavero, Alden F. Quirk, John F. Cooley, incumbent; Leo F. McGraw, incumbent; Thomas J. Mullane, Robert Blake, Philip Fin, William P. Murphy, Mrs. Marjorie Raymond, and Alexander Lukinchook.

A recount looms in Ward 4 Council. George Skaliotis, incumbent, was renominated, polling 274, with James Henry, Jr., who polled 254 votes. The third man in the contest, James Bezemos, received 252 and immediately asked for a recount.

Taunton

Joseph D. Bisio and Carlton H. Manter won nomination for Councilor from Ward 4 in the only contest in the Taunton primaries. They will face each other in the Dec. 15 election. They each polled 100 votes.

Quincy

Mr. Lane, a member of the Massachusetts House, led the five-candidate field for Mayor, polling 4,807 votes to 4,478 for former Mayor Ross. These two nominees will battle for the post in the Dec. 8 election.

The defeated mayoral candidates were Neil A. MacDonald, City Councilor, 3,762 votes; Russell T. Bates, Norfolk County Commissioner, 2,367, and Laurence J. Curtin, 1,731.

The four School Committee nominees are Mrs. Beatrice W. Nichols, present member; Dr. John Egan, former member, William A. Anderson, and Carter Lee.

The nominees for Councilor-at-large are Joseph J. Kenrick, present member, Eddie D. Carson, Christian A. Burkard, Mrs. Edna B. Austin, Gustav A. Bergfors, and Amelio Della Chiesa.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Thursday, Nov. 19
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mascagni Airs, Van Loon And Labor on Radio

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Mascagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana" are presented on "Great Moments in Music," with Jean Tennyson, soprano, Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, singing the leading roles, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Hendrick Willem Van Loon, author, will pay tribute to Jack Pearl, comedian, on behalf of the Dutch Government. The entire program will be a salute to the Free Netherlands Government in Exile, with Morton Gould's Orchestra, Brad Reynolds, tenor, and Jean Merrill, soprano, offering appropriate Dutch music, MBS-WNAC, 9:15 p. m.

The National Radio Forum will discuss the co-operation of management, labor and government on manpower problems. Participants are Arthur S. Fleming, Civil Service Commissioner and member of War Manpower Commission; Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president of United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O.; Frank P. Fenton, Director of Organization, A. F. of L.; R. Randall Irwin, Director, Industrial Relations, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and R. E. Gillmor, President of Sperry Gyroscope Company, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

Malcolm Muir, Chairman of the War Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, will report from London on a tour he made of British war production plants and Army camps to learn how British industry met and solved problems of war production, CBS-WEEI, 11:15 p. m.

Thursday

The problems of conversion from man to woman power in war industries will be discussed by Eleanor Herrick; Mrs. Lillian Poses, Julius Emspack, Herman Steinkraus and Bessie Beatty, MBS-WNAC, 1:15 p. m.

The speakers at the first New England War Conference will be Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator; Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Administrator, and William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the WPB, WNAC, 2:15 p. m.

U. S. Army Signal Corps

"This Is the Army" Gets Boston Guides

Members of the cast of the Irving Berlin show won't meet themselves coming back when they go sight-seeing on Boston's winding streets during the production's engagement here—not if the Junior League can help it. Mrs. C. Chauncey Gray, left, Publicity Chairman for the League, and Miss Henrietta Bruce Sharon, who is responsible for "Boston Through a Magnifying Glass," the guide book for servicemen recently issued by the organization, are shown giving out copies backstage. The booklet has a map and all the information a newcomer needs about the city and what it offers in the way of entertainment and spots of historic interest.

East Gets Leeway on Tire-Gas Listing

The entire gasoline and tire rationing program, which is scheduled to go into effect all over the country Dec. 1, means to the New England motorist that many of the things he has been told to do by Nov. 22 will not be necessary until the later date.

He has until midnight, Monday, Nov. 30, for example, to register the numbers of his five tires. He also has until then to turn in all surplus tires beyond five to the Government, via Railway Express. Between Dec. 1 and 12, the ration boards will be checking on each holder of a gasoline ration book, and if any person is found not to have filed tire registration form No. 534 his gasoline ration book will be immediately recalled.

There is a space on the tire registration form in which the motorist is to declare all tires over five in his possession, and their serial numbers. To avoid cancellation of his gasoline ration, he should then take such tires to the Railway Express office before Dec. 1, or at the very latest before Dec. 12, get a receipt for them, and turn the receipt in to his ration board.

Stiff Penalties for Falsification

Statements as to possession of tires is made over a Federal oath, on these application blanks, and violation of the oath subjects the applicant to a maximum penalty of $10,000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment.

Simultaneously, owners of commercial vehicles must have received back from the Office of Defense Transportation a Certificate of War Necessity, or they will not be able to purchase gasoline or tires or spare parts.

The ODT announced today that applications for these Certificates "are not coming in fast enough" and that unless there is an immediate increase in number of applications received it will not be possible for the ODT to issue all certificates before Dec. 1. Some operators of trucks and taxicabs will be caught short therefore and find themselves unable to continue operation until their certificates have come through.

Beginning on the morning of Dec. 1, anyone who purchases gasoline for a passenger car will have to write in ink on the back of each ration coupon his license number and the name of his State. Commercial vehicle operators on the other hand will have to use the number of their Certificate of War Necessity.

Dead Storage Tires Must Register

Owners of passenger cars now in "dead storage" need not register their tires before Dec. 1 unless they plan to take out their car by then. It is presumed such autoists do not possess an outstanding gasoline ration book. However, if they do have such a book they should turn it in to the ration board at once for cancellation. Otherwise they will find themselves up against complications by about Dec. 12.

If a car now in storage is taken out and put on the road at some future date, all regulations immediately take effect concerning that car on the day it comes out of the garage. The owner must then apply for a new basic gasoline ration and any supplemental rations to which he is entitled.

He must register all his tires on Form No. 534, receive back from his ration board the lower half of that form, and then have an authorized inspector look over his tires and register on the form the fact that the inspection has been made. All this has to be done before the autoist may purchase gasoline.

S Book Null After Dec. 1

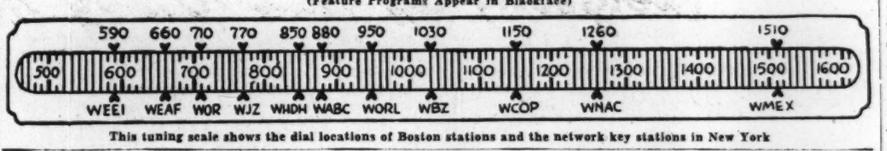
The current S gasoline ration book is going out of existence as of Dec. 1, to be replaced partly by a T Book. Owners of commercial vehicles will be given this T ration on the basis of statements made in their application for a Certificate of War Necessity. Other present holders of S coupons, which include Federal, State, and Municipal government employees and officials, will receive an "official" fleet ration, applied for on Form No. 551. Such drivers must also by that time have filed the usual tire record with their local boards.

S ration books which expire Nov. 22, as many of them do, will be adjusted by the ration board so that the driver of a commercial vehicle will be able to continue operation until Dec. 1. The driver should apply to his board for sufficient additional coupons to cover this brief period.

A special reminder is voiced by the State Office of Price Administration, that the initial tire inspection under the new plan will not be valid if made before Dec. 1. Such inspection must be made by midnight, Jan. 31, however.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear In Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum	"Three R's": variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Hollywood	show	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular music
3:30	"Post"; Interview	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Bandleaders Parade	Organ sketches; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15	Victory Front	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	Across the Footlights	Freddy Martin's Orch
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
4:45	News Service	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: Frank Foti, con	Dinah Shore, songs, rec.
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong":	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Karl Rohde's Orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory; talk
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	'Fred and Posey': humor;	Pianists; songs	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	music	John Barry, comment	Yard": variety show
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Manning; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	ring Henry Hull	wagon
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bach
9:15	kansas Traveler";	Music Society	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Program: Air in G; Pas-
9:30	Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.;	sacaglia in C Minor
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch: orch	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Treasury Star Parade	Local sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15	Malcolm Muir	Newscast; Sportcast	March to Victory	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	California Melodies: Or-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	chestra and Vocals	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; 'Oddities'; Musical	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15	News Program	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Sabot	"Rise 'n' Shine": music.	Military Band: News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Studio program	Music of Many Lands.	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey: music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister": sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	News Comments	"Kick-Conga!"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon' Hill	Club news	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	riety show	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Parade of Nations	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband; or,	Treasury Star Parade	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	"Swingtime"	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party";	Tony Martin, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Hour: speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Bouquet": music	War Industries: speakers	Curtain Time: music
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Interviews
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Talk; "Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone: 'Book Ends'	"Lonely Women": sketch	First N. E. War Confer-	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	ence: Leon Henderson;	Organ recital
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Man Your Battle Stations	Hymn Recital	Paul V. McNutt; William	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	"Three R's": variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	L. Batt Speakers	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Hollywood	show	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Harvard-B. U. v Debate:	Popular Music
3:30	"Post"; Interview	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Resolved: United Nations	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Bandleader's Parade	Mass. Un. Extension Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Form Perm. Fed. Union	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk	Walter Compton, news	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:15	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports comments	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Charlie Spivak's Orch
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: F. Foti, cond.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Gen.Miles:"DimOut"	Gen. Miles: "Dim Out"	Gen. Miles: "Dim Out"	Gen. Miles: "Dim Out"	Gen. Miles: "Dim Out"
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Karl Rohde's Orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman	Popular Music	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	Geoffrey Harwood, news	Merle Oberon: music	Major General Miles	Yard"; variety
8:00	"Share Your Christ-	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	"This is a Fighting Navy
8:15	mas"; quiz show	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Wallenstein, conductor	Yard"; Variety
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Cowboy songs
8:45	Death Valley; News	"What Do the Recent	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Election Results Mean?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Rimsky-
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	Ella Mae Morse; Victor	News Service	Korsakoff's "Le Coq
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Borge; Lloyd Noland;	Sports Interviews	D'Or"; Symphony No.
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Music Maids; orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	2—Antar
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Wings to Victory";	Lucille Ball; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Robert P. Patterson	drama: orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Treasury Star Parade
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making": guest	Treasury Star Parade	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra
11:15	B Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	McFarland Twins Or-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	chestra	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Astralia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

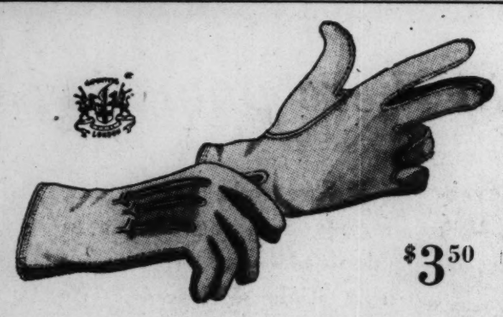
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11.15 p. m.—Second Act, Vendis "Falstaff." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Behind the Battlefront. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Your Health
THE NATION'S ASSET
KEEP FIT FOR SERVICE
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston



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A Man's Glove in London Tan Capeskin . . combining soft pliancy with dressy smartness. Seams are rip-proof for longer wear. Available in snap wrist for approved service wear . . or loose wrist for more casual civilian style.

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Your money is the greatest raw material of war. From it come planes, tanks, guns, ships, food—all the things that will enable our boys to bring this plague to the speediest possible end.

Pass the ammunition . . .

. . . to destroy the power of enemies who practice treachery, believe in slavery, tear down religion and strike at the vitals of the government of free peoples.

. . . to blast an enemy who lures our soldiers to death under a flag of truce.

. . . to stop a foe who razed Rotterdam and Warsaw and Shanghai and Lidice as "lessons to the people" . . . and would raze your town to blackened ruins, too.

. . . to ring the tyrants with bombs and bullets, with torpedoes and mines, with an avenging hail of metal.

. . . to get this terrible struggle over quickly and bring our soldier sons home sooner.

. . . to preserve for ourselves and our children a free America in a free world where the sea and the air are arteries of commerce, not combat.

This ammunition—money from all of us for bond purchases—is needed NOW. That is the reason for the Victory Quota drive until New Year's Day.

Twenty-two million Americans are loaning their money by purchases of War Bonds through payroll savings plans. They are buying up to 8% of their income.

But it takes *thirty million* people buying *at least 10%* to win this war.

Pass the ammunition. Your money is ammunition now. Pass it so that you can go on praising the Lord in freedom. Pass it so that your children and your children's children will praise the Lord that you made the sacrifice.

How to do it Today

In this crusade, one thing that counts is REGULARITY. We must all pledge ourselves to buy bonds every payday or every month. The only way to make sure of this is to buy the bonds BEFORE we do anything else with our income.

You fall into one or the other of these classifications:

1. *If you are employed where there is a Payroll Savings Plan*—sign up today. Merely tell the paymaster or treasurer of your company to deduct 10% or more from your salary or wages for War Bonds. One extra advantage of this plan is that, in case of loss or damage to your bonds, your company's records will help you to have the bonds replaced by the Government.
2. *If you are employed where there is no Payroll Savings Plan; if you are in business for yourself; if you are a professional man or woman; or if you work anywhere or have your income from some source other than salary or wages*—enroll today in the U. S. Treasury's Regular Purchase Plan. You will get a reminder, and a self-addressed envelope for your remittance, at whatever regular intervals you specify. Among the many places you can enroll are your bank, your Savings and Loan Association, your department store. You can even write direct to the Treasurer of the United States in Washington.

★ ★ ★

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Axis Masses Planes to Defend Africa—Allied Paratroops Seize Key Bases

British Pursuing Rommel Are Reported Near Bengasi

Continued from Page 1

to their Tunisian airdrome objectives in American transport planes escorted by fighters. Reuters said some of the parachutists landed "close to an important key town in Tunisia," but none of the reports identified the positions seized.

American parachutists—the men who helped take the Algerian naval base at Oran—were said to have landed in a swift operation at an Algerian airfield near the Tunisian border.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the AEF in North Africa, is maintaining contact with the French civil government through a group of American civilian officers headed by Robert Murphy, an Allied headquarters spokesman said.

Mr. Murphy formerly was counselor of the Vichy Embassy and lately has been United States Consul General in North Africa.

The spokesman said he was being assisted by H. Freeman Matthews, former counselor of the United States Embassy in London, and a civil and military staff.

Capture of Bizerte Announced by Axis

Meanwhile, using the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio as their mouthpiece, the Germans announced that they had captured Bizerte and established themselves firmly there. The radiocast said nothing of Tunis, whose occupation along with Bizerte had been reported in Axis communiqués two days ago. The use of the word captured seemed to refute the Nazi propaganda line that they moved in "to defend their French compatriots in Tunisit," and met only co-operation from the French.

Allied sources were silent on the progress of the advance into Tunisit, but there was nothing to indicate that opposition had been encountered from the French, who instead, were said to have resisted Axis occupation of Tunis and Bizerte with all the force at their command.

Reuters reported that a Morocco radiocast said Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark had announced the internment of some high Algerian personages on evidence that they were impeding the Allied effort in North Africa.

General Clark was said to have declared that the Allied purpose of "expulsion of the Axis from North Africa and its pursuit on the continent of Europe requires an immense massing of men and material in North Africa."

"This gigantic enterprise," he was quoted as adding, "cannot be held up by the attitude of men who have sold themselves body and soul to the enemy. . . ."

Eleventh-hour Axis efforts to save at least a slice of North Africa were reflected in reports of the massing of German and Italian submarines and warplanes in a probable prelude to huge sea and air battles.

British sources estimated that 1,000 Axis planes had been rushed to Sicily, Sardinia, Southern Italy, and Crete. Other sources, predicting important naval operations in the Mediterranean, said the Axis was known to be operating at least 50 submarines there. Allied losses, however, were described as remarkably few, and all but one of the Allied convoy and supply ships which were hit were said to have landed troops and equipment before being damaged.

Rommel to Stand?

Saved Only 15 Tanks, Gen. Alexander Says

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of British forces in the Middle East, said that only 15 of 500 Axis tanks in Egypt escaped destruction or capture by the British Eighth Army.

The British Eighth Army, at the moment, was within 70 miles of Bengasi, and pursuing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel on a wide front, according to a Cairo communiqué.

The British commander said Marshal Rommel had "strong prepared defensive positions" in the El Agheila area and was "most likely to make a temporary stand" there.

He warned that there may be further heavy fighting in North Africa and said "the enemy is groggy, but not knocked out."

"The battle will not be ours until the enemy is lying senseless," he declared. "He is a good fighter and will keep up his rearguard action in an effort to hold us back as long as there is a possibility of his getting reinforcements by air and sea."

Returning to the question of tanks, the General said that Marshal Rommel "may have got in some more via Bengasi" while some in repair shops in the rear area might have been made usable, "so it is very difficult to say exactly how many tanks he has at present."

General Alexander said the enemy apparently was moving westward through Libya by the coastal road instead of the shortcut across the desert below Bengasi because not much of his equipment is "desert-worthy."

Marshal Rommel, he said, is doing his utmost to hang on in Tripolitania and Tunisia but "I don't think he can make a long stand unless reinforced."

"I don't think his present army can stand for long," the General said.

New Guinea:

Japanese Planes Hit Allied Lines

Japanese forces continue to fall back toward Buna but their air force has re-emerged in an effort to harass Allied columns closing in on that New Guinea base, a communiqué disclosed.

Latest reports form the New Guinea front said advanced Allied ground units, now directed in the field by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, were pushing on toward the coast from Awala, only 30 trail miles from Buna, without meeting serious opposition.

In their first attempt in some weeks to challenge Australian and American air command over New Guinea, a formation of 18 bombers and fighters attacked advanced Allied ground units Monday in the Buna area and sank two trawlers along the coast.

However, American B-25 medium bombers, P-40 fighters, and attack planes twice swept over the enemy air field at Lae, northwest along the coast from Buna, and destroyed seven bombers and seven fighters on the ground and one Zero that attempted interception.

Heavy bombers of the Southwest Pacific Command again carried the attack to Japanese bases in the Solomons theater, setting fire to a large merchantman at Rabaul, New Britain, and destroying three enemy aircraft on an airdrome runway in the Buin-Faisi area of the Northern Solomons.

In the northwestern sector of this great war theater, medium bombers attacked the enemy-occupied towns of Maobisse and Bobonaro on the island of Timor.

Japan's Losses:

Tokyo Now Admits One Battleship Sunk

Japan announced that one of its battleships was sunk in the latest battle of the Solomons.

That loss had been previously announced by the United States Navy. Japan also acknowledged that a second battleship had been damaged.

The sunken battleship was the first the enemy has announced as sunk in the war.

The announcement appeared in a communiqué, broadcast by the Tokyo Radio, which went further than any before in admitting Japanese naval losses.

These, however, still were less than have been announced by the United States, and the communiqué also tried to soften the picture of Japan's reverse in the struggle for the Solomons bases by claiming to have struck even heavier blows to the American squadrons than the United States Navy has announced.

Imperial Headquarters also listed a Japanese cruiser and 3 destroyers sunk or damaged and 7 transports damaged.

Against this total of 13 vessels sunk or damaged—compared with the United States Navy's preliminary announcement that the total was 30 vessels sunk or damaged—the Japanese claimed the casualties inflicted by them totaled 13 or 14 vessels sunk and 11 or 12 damaged. Against the latter figure stands the United States Navy's announcement of the loss of 2 light cruisers and 6 destroyers, with one night engagement yet to be reported.

The Japanese also announced the loss of 41 planes, but claimed to have shot down or otherwise destroyed 74 or more rival aircraft.

Stalingrad:

Small Nazi Gains Are Proving Costly

At the end of the first week of renewed offensive thrusts into Stalingrad, the Germans had gained only a few yards in persistent and costly efforts to occupy the northern factory district for winter quarters.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said the Nazis had been concentrating their attack on a sector less than 400 yards wide, trying vainly to break through to the Volga.

Although ice floes in the river have complicated the Russians' supply problem temporarily, defenders have been holding their lines generally and taking a heavy toll of Nazi men and equipment, it was reported.

The Germans have been held largely on the defensive for the past week in the Caucasus where the Russians have been harassing them with counterattacks in the Nalchik area and with scouting raids around Tuapse, dispatches said.

Generally, the broad picture of a stalemate costly to the stalled Axis armies holds from day to day with minor changes in the lines tending to offset one another.

Associated Press

American Infantry Lands at New Guinea

Here they are, the boys that have been training at American camps with packs on back, rifles slung, disembarking from a transport at a port in New Guinea. They didn't have to join the Navy to see the world. They are now on the other side of it, and will help in the United Nations drive to push the Japanese back across the Owen Stanley Mountains toward Buna on the coast.

Morocco:

American Objectives Explained by Patton

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, commander of United States forces in French Morocco, said in a proclamation read over Radio Morocco that the only limitations imposed on the people of Morocco would be those necessary for "the fulfillment of my mission, which is to cross Morocco to strike the Axis forces wherever they may be found."

The proclamation said:

On Nov. 11, an agreement was made for hostilities to cease and General Auguste Noguès (commander of French forces in Morocco) gave me a guarantee that order would be maintained and that the country would resume its normal life.

This happy conclusion of the unfortunate events of Nov. 8 gave me great satisfaction.

It is my wish that the country's normal life, political as well as economic, should proceed as far as possible.

The limitations which I consider useful to set will be confined to those made necessary by the fulfillment of my mission, which is to cross Morocco to strike the Axis forces wherever they may be found.

I am sure all the inhabitants of Morocco realize that the American Army is here with the sole purpose of fighting against the Axis forces and of contributing to the elimination all over the world of all Nazi activities in all spheres.

It is necessary to impose a few limitations which will be cancelled as soon as possible.

General Patton thanked the Sultan of Morocco and said the American Army would not infringe on his authority. He expressed his gratitude to General Noguès for his "full collaboration."

Mediterranean:

U-Boat Fights Planes; Hits Four Then Sinks

British-manned American-made marine-airplane battle in the Mediterranean in which a U-boat was knocked out after it had damaged four attacking bombers, it was disclosed at the United States Air Force headquarters in Algeria.

A group of five Hudson bombers of the Royal Air Force coastal command located the German submersible and one plane swept in to loose depth charges within 10 feet of the conning tower.

Unable or unwilling to submerge, the Germans fired on the plane, smashing one of its gasoline tanks and hit four out of the five bombers as they swept over in attack, although none of the plane crewmen was hurt.

An Allied destroyer hurried up just as the U-boat sank. American-manned Spitfires arrived in time to help spot the German crew struggling in the water and directed the destroyer to them to save them from drowning.

Plane Hits Ship:

U. S. Destroyer Fights Explosions and Fire

A Japanese torpedo plane, plummeting from the sky, crashed squarely on the forecastle of the United States destroyer Smith in the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, and set fires which swept half the length of the ship.

Flames from the fallen enemy plane enveloped the bridge and climbed to the crosstree a hundred feet above the deck.

Then the Japanese plane's 2,000-pound torpedo exploded and scattered fragments over the entire ship and into the engine room.

Two of the Smith's ammunition ready rooms, crammed with five-inch shells, exploded suddenly to the accompaniment of a series of minor eruptions elsewhere on board.

Regardless, the destroyer kept standing guard over the aircraft carrier it was detailed to help protect. For two hours it continued in action, shooting down additional enemy planes even while the crew battled spreading flames.

Finally the skipper, Lieutenant Commander Hunter Wood, ordered the Smith's bow to plow under the wake of the larger vessels, and ocean foam sprayed over the flames.

RAF Raids France:

Locomotives Target Of Bomber Attack

Royal Air Force fighter planes damaged a number of locomotives during sweeps in Northern France and Beligum, the British Air Ministry reported.

The previous day Flying Fortresses (B17s) and Liberators (B24s) of the United States Army Air Force Bomber Command supported by fighters of the RAF attacked the German submarine base at St. Nazaire.

Spain Prepares:

Partial Mobilization Has Been Authorized

All three Spanish military services were authorized to order a partial mobilization.

The Army, Air, and Navy Ministers, it was explained, are being allowed to call up the necessary number of troops to reinforce units under their respective commands.

Navy Ship Losses in Pacific: Japanese 365; American 84

With announcement by the Navy that 23 more Japanese ships had been sunk in a rout of the enemy's fleet in the Solomon Islands, Associated Press records showed today that at least 365 Japanese vessels in all categories have been sent to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean in 11 months of war.

Total sinkings approximated 1,500,000 tons.

Based on official announcements by the Navy and Allied headquarters in battle zones throughout Far Eastern areas, the following compilation presents an over-all picture of comparable American-Japanese Pacific losses since Pearl Harbor:

	Japanese	American
Battleships	2	1
Aircraft carriers	6	4
Cruisers	29	6
Destroyers	46	22
Submarines	28	5
Transports	88	5
Supply ships	13	0
Merchantmen	108	11
Subchasers or torpedo boats	1	7
Minesweepers or minelayers	10	7
Gunboats	7	5
Patrol boats	5	1
Oilers	4	3
Auxiliaries	7	3
Miscellaneous	13	4
Totals	385	84

The following tables show the comparable American - Japanese ship losses in the three major campaigns which have resulted in defeat of the Japanese fleet.

Coral Sea Battle

	Japanese Sunk	Japanese Damaged	American Sunk	American Damaged
Battleships	0	0	0	0
Aircraft Car.	1	2	1	0
Cruisers	2	4	1	0
Destroyers	2	0	1	0
Gunboats	4	0	0	0
Tenders	0	1	0	0
Transports	2	5	0	0
Totals	11	12	3	0

Midway Island Battle

	Japanese Sunk	Japanese Damaged	American Sunk	American Damaged
Battleships	0	2	0	0
Aircraft Carriers	4	0	1	0
Cruisers	2	3	0	0
Destroyers	3	0	1	0
Transports	1	3	0	0
Totals	10	8	2	0

Solomon Islands

	Japanese sunk	Japanese damaged	American sunk	American damaged
Battleships	1	4	0	0
Aircraft carriers	0	5	2	0
Cruisers	6	28	5	1
Destroyers	13	21	12	3
Tenders	0	3	0	0
Transports	11	7	1	0
Auxiliaries	0	0	4	1
Cargo ships	4	4	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	4	0	0
Totals	35	76	24	5

Additional damage to enemy ships during the Solomons campaign, which may include some duplications of damage reported in Navy communiqués, has been announced from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia.

Tabulation of General MacArthur's announcements:

Aircraft carriers—1 probably damaged.

Airplane tenders—1 large tender believed destroyed, 1 small tender heavily damaged.

Battleships—1 battleship or heavy cruiser damaged.

Cruisers—1 sunk, 1 probably sunk, 7 damaged, 3 believed hit, 1 bombed with unobserved results.

Destroyers—2 probably sunk; 3 possibly hit.

Transports—3 damaged.

Gunboats—1 sunk.

Cargo ships—4 damaged.

Unclassified warships—8 hit.

Registration Dates Are Set For Lads Lately Reaching 18

Continued from Page 1

revealed that local boards had been instructed to reclassify all registrants heretofore deferred because of conviction of crimes.

No more deferments are to be made on this ground unless the registrants "are completely disqualified morally and are not eligible for a waiver under the new Army standards," the Boards were told.

Waivers Where Merited

The Army has authorized waivers in "especially meritorious cases" even for men who have served terms for treason, murder, rape, kidnaping, arson and other "heinous crimes" if their conduct has been fitting for at least six months after their release from confinement.

The local boards were told to ask Army waivers for these men and others with less serious records if they were otherwise available for military service, and to order their induction if the Army grants the waivers.

The boards further were told that in cases where men thus reclassified and needing no waiver were under probation, parole, or suspended release, they should ask "the proper civil authority" to surrender custody of the men "for the period of military service."

New Class Deferred

In another draft development, a critical shortage of physicists has been recognized by the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service, and the latter agency disclosed new procedure for obtaining draft deferment for persons in that field.

A national committee has been set up with authority to investigate physicists whose deferment has been requested by a college or other employer on the ground that he has special training and skill and is a necessary man in his work.

If the Committee agrees the man is necessary, it will indorse the application for his deferment and return it to the man's local board. The Committee may appeal if the local board nevertheless classifies the man as available for military service or for "assignment to work of national importance."

Selective Service said similar procedure would be followed in other national scientific and specialized fields where critical shortages develop, and national committees will be set up in those fields.

Nazi Staff Split on Issue Of Defense of Italian Soil

Continued from Page 1

to do this Germany is obliged to defend the entire coast line from the Arctic all the way round to the Dardanelles at whatever cost.

No definite decision has yet been taken one way or the other, according to the Monitor's informant.

Hitler Playing for Time

For the moment Hitler is endeavoring to gain time by fighting a major delaying action in Tunisia. If he were to succeed in keeping control of the Mediterranean narrows between Sicily and Tunisia, he would be in position to balk, or at least delay indefinitely, any Allied schemes for further offensive attacks on the European Continent itself.

The consensus of the military here is that it is unlikely that the Germans will be able to maintain their foothold at Bizerte and Tunis very long.

At the same time it is emphasized that the strategic objective of the Eighth Army and the Anglo-American expedition—to clear North Africa entirely of all Axis forces—has by no means been yet achieved.

Only a Start Made

Messages from Allied Headquarters in North Africa stress the fact that though a good start has been made, British and American commanders in the field realize that they must expect gigantic efforts and unexpected moves on the part of Hitler in an attempt to halt United Nations plans.

One possible countermove by Hitler appears to be taking shape at the western end of the Mediterranean, where large concentrations of German forces just north of the Spanish frontier are believed to have been the cause of the partial mobilization in Spain.

Berlin, following its usual propaganda procedure, is endeavoring to suggest that Generalissimo Franco proclaimed the partial call up as evidence of his intention to resist any British or American violation of Spain's neutrality.

Reassured by Allies

But both British and American Governments have given the most complete assurances to Spain, and to Portugal as well, that they will not commit any such violations.

On the other hand, it is learned that Spain has had no such assurances from the Nazis.

On the contrary, new concentrations of German troops now at the Mediterranean as well as at the Atlantic end of the Pyrenees, seem to indicate that Hitler is toying with the possibility of a desperate drive through the Iberian Peninsula in the hope of striking at American forces from the rear and sealing the Mediterranean at Gibraltar.

At the other end of the Mediterranean also, the Germans are reported to be concentrating troops and planes in the southern Balkan area.

It is not clear so far whether these military movements are being carried out merely to reinforce vital points in Greece which have now become vulnerable to Allied attack, or whether on the contrary they are a prelude to renewed pressure on Turkey.

Information reaching London lately from Ankara confirms the impression that there has been a considerable rapprochment in the last two weeks between the Turks and Soviets.

The Eighth Army's victory in Egypt, removing the threat of a pincer movement on Suez, has had a tremendous effect in Turkey, which can be counted on to stand firm against any new German threats, or resist any Axis attacks.

Vital Point Is Italy

The crux of the Mediterranean strategy in the long run, however, remains in Italy.

The future course of the war may well depend on Hitler's decision as to whether or not he can spare 20 or 30 Divisions that he would have to send in order to make sure of holding the Italian Peninsula.

What his decision will be is unpredictable at present, but all reports, including special information just received by the Monitor, indicate that German Army chiefs are gravely concerned at the new strain on their war machine imposed by the new necessity of defending the entire coast line of Southern Europe against Allied threats from North Africa.

U. S. to Clear Its Name Of Charge of Vichyism

Continued from Page 1

has already been taken by the State Department and it is based on several factors, among them:

The frantic measures Mussolini has had to take against defeatism and "trembling in public."

The fact that the Allied invasion of North Africa adds greatly to Italian difficulties and brings the invasion of Italy itself into visible prospect.

The tell-tale clashes in Egypt between German and Italian troops over supplies and food rations.

Mussolini's loss of its Libyan Empire.

The woeful record of the Italian Army and Navy in the war thus far.

Italy in Hard Position

An informed Washington authority put this latter point in these words today:

"The record of the Italian Army in the present war can be summarized in one sentence; namely, either it has been routed or it has been saved from rout by German interventions. And the record of the Italian Navy can be similarly put into one brief sentence. It either has been defeated or has remained in hiding."

American officials are now inclined to feel that the majority of the Italian people would prefer to be "defeated" by the United Nations than "saved" by the Nazis and it is therefore believed that direct appeals by radio could conceivably have the effect of causing Italy to drop out of the war in face of the peril it already faces.

The speech which Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, delivered in New York last week and which has now been translated into Italian and beamed frequently to Italy, is the Department's first implementation of its campaign. Mr. Berle frankly urged the Italian people to overthrow the Fascist regime.

The appeal for direct action against the Fascist Government goes farther than any American spokesman has heretofore ventured and follows in the line of President Wilson's famous appeal to the Germans to revolt in 1918.

Prior to Mr. Berle's speech the directive governing the American radio propaganda approach limited the campaign to furthering passive resistance to the war.

The Washington view that the time is at hand to see if Italy cannot be taken out of the war as much by internal revolt as by external pressure is also shared by London. Sir Gerald Campbell, Special Assistant to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, though he warned that no leader has yet arisen capable of ousting Mussolini, sees Italian hatred of Germany and fear of invasion combining to produce a new situation within the country.

'Uphill Fight Ahead'

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Government leader in the House of Commons, told the House today that the Allies' gains in North Africa provided "a very solid reason" for greater confidence in the future but that there must be no overconfidence, "for a stern and uphill fight lies ahead of us before we can even gain mastery of North Africa itself."

"Very special measures are being taken to make effective both our offensive and defensive actions against U-boats," Sir Stafford said, speaking in debate on the message of King George VI which opened the new session.

The new stage of the war reached with victory over the Axis in Egypt, Sir Stafford said, "will place an even greater strain on our resources than we have hitherto experienced."

"The enemy still has ample strength with which to strike back," he added.

Pointing out that an essential element for defeat of the Axis was to "deliver a heavy, continuous load of bombs upon Germany and Italy whenever the weather permits," he assured Parliament no effort would be spared to carry that out.

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Skill in Night Fighting Displayed by U.S. Navy

Japan compelled to drop claim of 'easy pickings' as score in Solomons takes sudden turn.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Navy can fight by night—as the Japanese have now learned to their cost in the latest Solomons engagement.

But the technique is not new.

And if the Japanese boast—as the result of the sinking of four fine cruisers on the night of Aug. 9—that the United States Navy is "easy pickings" in the dark, their notion has now been written off by American marksmanship.

When the announcement was made of the loss of the United States Cruisers Vincennes, Quincy, and Astoria—the loss of the Australian cruiser Canberra having been earlier acknowledged—there was a storm of criticism. It doubtless brought forth a circular letter from Admiral Yamamoto which related that it had been found that the United States Navy was not expert at night and to be guided accordingly.

If such a belief did obtain among the Japanese, they were thoroughly disillusioned by the result of the night fighting on Nov. 13 and 14.

Specialized Procedure

Night fighting at sea is a highly specialized procedure that requires a wealth of suitable material and skill in its use. This skill can only be attained by constant drill followed by target practice under conditions comparable to those which may be expected to be encountered in time of war.

In World War I the Germans were acknowledged to be superior in night fighting. They could flick on a searchlight, blast the target, and fade away in the darkness before an effective reply could be made.

Admiral Jellicoe in his report on the Battle of Jutland gave the superiority of German searchlights and fire control at night as the reason for his having broken off the engagement when darkness fell, thus permitting the German fleet to escape annihilation.

Long before World War I, the United States Navy had worked hard at night target practice, and had evolved what was, within the limitations of the then available material, very successful methods of locating, illuminating, and firing at targets. How it compared with German procedure was not learned, as the two methods never competed under war conditions.

More than 30 years ago our Navy began holding realistic night target practices where the firing ship was conducted after dark to a specified point by the umpire appointed for the occastion, and was then sent at full speed on a designated course.

After the lapse of an appointed time interval searchlights were switched on, and the targets up to four in number were taken under fire when located.

In this practice some ships did well while others were not so successful, but through the following years the Navy has embraced every opportunity to improve its gunnery both by day and by night.

Searchlights Improved

Newly developed material has been installed that permitted longer ranges to be used at night. Searchlights have been improved so that they reach out over astonishingly long distances, and they can be controlled from stations remote from the blinding glare that complicates attempting to control them manually. The means for obtaining ranges accurately and quickly have been perfected, as well as have methods of transmitting fire control information to the guns.

The World War brought the star shell into general use both ashore and afloat. These medium caliber projectiles are fired so as to explode high in the air and beyond a suspected spot.

A brilliant magnesium flare floats earthward supported by a parachute, and brings out in strong relief everything between it and the ship from which it was fired.

The star shell has the advantage of not disclosing the location of the searching vessel except by intermittent gun flashes, whereas the searchlight constitutes a steady target in itself.

The form of night target practice the United States Navy uses today is held confidential.

But some 10 years ago opening ranges of 10,000 yards or five sea miles were being used, illumination being provided by star shell.

As the range decreased, searchlights were brought into use, the practice being designed to use all material entering into the control of the battery at night.

How then if the United States Navy has a perfected system of night fighting were the three cruisers summarily picked off on the night of Aug. 9?

Obviously something went wrong.

The Navy Department has not published an official account of the fiasco.

But the unofficial story runs as follows: The Japanese were known to be en route, but it was not considered possible for them to deliver an attack before daylight due to the navigational difficulties presented in closing an unlighted and hazardous coast in the dark.

The crews of the United States ships had had a hard day and were nearing exhaustion. They therefore, with the exception of a skeleton force, were released from battle stations around 10 p. m. and were to have been called well before daylight.

Japan Did the Unexpected

The ships would then have the advantage of blending with the gray loom of the land while vessels approaching from seaward would be silhouetted against an increasingly lighted eastern horizon.

The plan was sound, out it did not work because the Japanese did what Admiral Halsey holds to be expedient. They did the unexpected; swept through the narrow waters around Savo Island in the dark, lighted their targets with flares from airplanes, delivering a withering fire that sent four fine ships to the bottom, and disappeared into the night with no evidence of having been touched.

Not a pretty story. In fact, a sort of Pearl Harbor Junior.

However, if it gave the Japanese reason to believe that their enemies were vulnerable in the black of night, and led to their deliberately seeking night engagements on that assumption, the results attained on Nov. 13 and 14 in some measure alleviate the sense of chagrin over the events of Aug. 9.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Wide World

Night Action at Sea

A vessel of the British forces pictured "at work" under night-combat circumstances. Passed by British Censor.

Why Torpedo Planes Unused in Solomons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Nov. 18

An explanation of why no torpedo planes were used in the naval battle of the Solomons came today from Brig. Gen. H. S. Sewell, commentator for the British Information Services.

The fleets in the south Pacific seem to lie up during the daytime under the shelter of some island, he pointed out. There they can be reasonably safe from attacks by torpedo-carrying planes, and their objectives are apparently limited to such places as can be reached and attacked during a night's steaming. The island groups in the south Pacific are admirably suited to this type of warfare, he said.

Not Much Happened at Oran, Says Ship's 'Exec'—Not Much

By Wes Gallagher
Associated Press Correspondent with A. E. F. in North Africa

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER SOMEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, Nov. 18 — A very tanned Executive Officer of this battle-scarred cruiser was embarrassed and apologetic as correspondents came aboard.

"I'm afraid you will be disappointed," he said, "we had absolutely nothing out of the ordinary happen, absolutely nothing."

The cruiser had just returned from Oran where it had been charged with the task of keeping French naval units bottled up in the harbor. After some digging among some of the younger officers, the "absolutely nothing" developed into the following:

The Cruiser sank three French heavy destroyers and damaged others which attempted to slip out of the harbor and attack ships landing American troops.

In two days it dodged at least 25 torpedoes from Axis submarines and twice sailed within range of the Oran shore batteries, which outgunned the Cruiser, to support American troops on shore.

At the height of the battle it sailed in close to the shore and picked up 300 American soldiers who were stymied on the beach and took them to a new landing.

Gun crews in the turrets ate and slept at their posts for two days of continuous action.

"Our first job was to go out to the Atlantic and help bring a convoy in and it was not until we got to sea that we knew what we were going to do," one young officer said.

Ships Filled the Horizon

"When we reached the rendezvous I never saw so many ships in my life. They filled the horizon."

The Cruiser, which has figured heavily during the past two years in daring Malta exploits, helped bring the convoy safely to Oran during the night before the zero hour.

"We stood off Oran in the darkness and watched the troops put ashore," the officer said. "Then we started patrolling the mouth of the harbor. An alarm was given when your Rangers on American cutters, manned by British crews, crashed the boom. We fired a broadside and put out the searchlights, but the shore batteries already had the range.

"We had some motor launches supporting the cutters and they had some fun. All they were armed with was popguns and suddenly a heavy French destroyer swept by at 20 yards from one, while shells from shore batteries were falling all around. The destroyer paid no attention to the launch, but we had to start shooting and the shells almost hit our own ship.

"After getting out of the way, the officer in charge breathed a sigh of relief, only to glance over the side and see the periscope of a submarine less than five feet away, staring right into his face.

Fight Only When Forced

"We got out of there in a hurry. In a running battle we damaged a destroyer and turned it back into the harbor. We didn't try to sink it, but only to keep it corraled. We didn't want to fight unless we had to."

Immediately out of the smoke in the harbor two more speedy French destroyers dashed, trying to get at the transports landing troops on the beach.

At full speed, the cruiser took on the chase and in 25 minutes sank one of the French ships and damaged the other so severely that it turned back into the harbor.

A third destroyer came out to pick up survivors of the first two ships and was allowed to go back to Oran without a shot being fired at her.

This last destroyer, armed with five-inch guns, came out a second time trying to break the cruiser blockade and ignored warnings, forcing the cruiser to open fire. The destroyer soon was driven on the beach in flames.

"The French fought with great courage and it was very distasteful to us to have to fire but we couldn't let them get at the transports," an officer said.

A late count showed two destroyers beached, a third sunk and a fourth probably sunk.

Meanwhile, there were a great many submarines about and in two days the cruiser had to dodge about 25 torpedoes.

In answer to a call from troops held up on shore by a fort, the cruiser dashed in within range of the fort's nine-inch guns and was immediately straddled by shells.

"It was no place for us. We'd have been sunk in a minute and we laid down a smoke screen and got out of there," a lieutenant explained.

"We called up a battleship and she pumped shells in."

Just before the port capitulated American troops ashore called upon the cruiser again and, despite the danger of shore batteries, she rushed in and discharged broadsides into the enemy troop concentrations.

"Toward the last we moved about 300 of your troops," one officer said, holding up an American legging. "One left this as a souvenir. They were stuck on the beach . . . so we took 'em off. They had great fun and so did we."

As we left the ship the Executive Officer hurried up to bid us good-bye, still worried.

"I told you everything just went according to plan," he said. "Absolutely nothing happened."

Churchill Tells Harrow Boys Of Success of Arms

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill assured the school-boys of Harrow, his own school, today that "we are marching forward, stronger every month, with more knowledge, confidence, and power."

"The day will come," the Prime Minister added, "when we shall have reached that broader, brighter light which, when once it has shone, will never be quenched.

"We have got great armies, powerful weapons and a strong air force and navy and we are moving forward; and success is attending our arms."

tI was the Prime Minister's third visit to his school to hear a program of Harrow songs in which he joined lustily.

Reich Pushes Wide Control Of Currencies

STOCKHOLM — (ONA) — How Germany is forcing the reichsmark, or "ersatz" versions of it, on the occupied countries as legal tender is described in a recent issue of the German Propaganda Department's organ, Das Reich.

The Goebbels periodical declares that the reichsmark is "accepted as legal tender" in the "protectorate" and the Netherlands, while in the occupied eastern territories the former currencies have been replaced by Reichskreditkassenscheine or by "new currencies, the value of which in relation to the reichsmark has been fixed by the Reichsbank."

No formal changes have been made in the currencies of Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia, and other occupied territories, according to Das Reich, but in those areas, the paper points out, "commissioners who have been appointed by the Reichsbank see to it that there is close co-operation in currency policy."

Das Reich claims that the clearing traffic developed during the war is "increasingly having the effect of turning the reichsmark into the central currency for all Europe. The settlements of the occupied countries with each other and with a number of other European states are predominantly being effected through the Berlin central clearing, that is in reichsmark."

The periodical tacitly admits the use of force in establishing such a situation when it states: "The great credits which most European countries have been able to accumulate in their Berlin clearing accounts as a result of the peculiar wartime interstate trade relations, have admittedly not been created voluntarily, like the former block deposits in London, but nevertheless they are acting as a means of cogging the European system of currencies, which later serve as a basis for a conscious reorganization of European currency policy."

Solomons Victory Enthuses Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 18 (AP)—The streets of Chungking, Capital of Free China, rang today with the excited cries of newsboys, selling extras that carried the story of the United States naval victory in the Solomon Islands, and a Government spokesman asserted "the news satisfies us completely."

He said that all China had awaited the decision with anxiety, ever since the first report of the battle had arrived.

In the vast global war, the spokesman said, "victory can only come in installments." But he described the United States successes in North Africa as the first "handsome" installment, and said they were "a turning point in the gigantic struggle."

Axis Tells Anti-Allied Moves in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Berlin Radio continued to publicize alleged anti-Allied moves in Spain yesterday in broadcasts monitored by the Federal Communication Commission and made available by the Office of War Information.

The leading item was a dispatch intended for use in our press, datelined Madrid, which said in part:

"Spain is mobilizing for the protection of its neutrality. A decree to this effect has been drafted by an extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council at Prado with Franco in the chair. The decree will probably be published Tuesday night. (It) is intended . . . to assure the Spanish people with regard to the tension created by the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, and . . . to demonstrate to the world that Spain is firmly determined."

Berlin also cited to this country an article in the Spanish newspaper "Ya," which stressed the point that the Anglo-American forces in North Africa were separated from Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army by 3,000 kilometers of "uninhabited and waterless desert regions. Such enormous distances were weakening the resistance of the troops and their supplies."

Radiocast to France

The Nazis told France that Gen. Don Juan Yague y Blanco, new commander in chief of the Tenth Army, conferred with Gen. Francisco Franco in Madrid and left for Morocco Tuesday evening.

A German transmission to the Reich press reported that the newly-appointed Ambassador to Germany, Jose Vidal Ysura, arrived Tuesday in Berlin. A German domestic broadcast quoted Arriba, the organ of the Falange, as saying the goal of the Spanish Fascist body was to "create a unity of world political importance," and as warning the country "against demagogues who might sway the Spanish people to commit thoughtless acts."

Meanwhile Nazi pressure on Spain also continued. Paris Radio, in Spanish to Spain, quoted the Italian Stefani News Agency as follows:

"It is necessary to emphasize that in the face of Anglo-Saxon aggression against North Africa, the Madrid Government appointed a new Governor General in Morocco. . . . The Spanish Government considers it imprudent to believe in verbal assurances made by the White House, and that it is necessary to take some precautions."

Comparison With Turkey

Little of significance appeared on the Spanish domestic radio except for a Barcelona commentary comparing Spain's position to that of Turkey. A previous radiocast had discussed Irish neutrality, and accused the United States of having "completely disregarded the rights of Irish patriots in the northern province."

During the week end, the Falangist Radio at Valladolid continued its attacks on this country over a domestic hookup, saying: "France has been the first victim of the latest American aggression, but the British Empire itself has been second. Great Britain's renunciation of the Mediterranean to the United States. . . . is an alienation of part of our common patrimony in this phase of the war. . . . American plans are in full agreement with the Soviets for the reorganization of the world."

Barcelona Radio devoted a long discussion to the Alaska highway and its significance, ending on this note: "It is not a secret that Japan is devoted to wearing out the Allies, and is well prepared and ready to use the greater part of her troops, naval forces, and war resources."

Rome reported to its home audience, however, that the High Commissioner of Spain in Morocco had assured his people that "in this critical moment . . . the status quo has not changed, but has become stronger . . . with a view to keeping the neutral position of the Spanish Protectorate, no verbal discussions or activities which might be of an inciting nature will be tolerated."

No French Warships Reported With Allies

By the Associated Press

Allied Force Headquarters
In North Africa, Nov. 18

It is considered unlikely here that any French warships have joined the American and British in their fight against the Axis. There are no field reports of any such additions, and officers point out most of the French opposition to landings came from naval forces.

At present, it is not known how much shipping was gained by the Allies through their occupation of North African ports, but approximately 75 ships a week made trips from North Africa to France last spring.

Bulgarian Rift

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, Nov. 18 (AP)—Two persons have been sentenced to execution and 58 imprisoned following trial in Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, on charges of murder and sabotage preparatory to "armed revolt," a DNB dispatch said Nov. 16.

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KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES

3 squares unsweetened chocolate	1 cup sugar
¼ cup butter	⅔ cup flour
2 eggs	½ cup All-Bran
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	1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Melt chocolate over hot water and add butter. Beat eggs well, add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Add melted chocolate and butter. Stir in flour, All-Bran, chopped nutmeats and flavoring. Pour into greased pan, making a layer about one-third inch thick. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 20 minutes. Yields: Sixteen 2-inch squares 8x8 inch pan).

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BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

Text of Roosevelt Talk on N. Y. Forum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech Nov. 17 on the New York Herald Tribune Forum:

I have always welcomed the opportunity to participate in the Herald Tribune Forum because I have always been interested in the public presentation of all kinds of national problems.

In time of peace every variety of problem and issue is an interesting subject for public discussion.

But in time of war the American people know that the one all important job before them is fighting and working to win. Therefore of necessity, while long-range social and economic problems are by no means forgotten, they are a little like books which for the moment we have laid aside in order that we might get out the old atlas to learn the geography of the battle areas.

News Helps Enemy

In time of war your government cannot always give spot news to the people. Nearly everybody understands that—and the reason for it.

This means that those relatively few people who do have the facts from all over the world, not only every day but every hour of every day, are precluded from discussing these facts publicly, except in the most general of terms.

If they did they would almost inevitably say things which would help the people who are trying to destroy us.

In reverse, those who are not in possession of all the news must almost inevitably speak from guesswork based on information of doubtful accuracy. They do not know the facts and, therefore, the value of their statements becomes greatly reduced. Nor must we, in the actual progress of the war, lend ears to the clamor of politics or to criticism from those who, as we know in our hearts, are actuated by political motives.

The fact that this type of criticism has done less harm in the United States than might be expected has been due to the good old horse sense of the American people. I know from a somewhat long experience—in wartime as well as peacetime—that the overwhelming majority of our people know how to discriminate in their reading and in their radio-listening between informed discussion and verbal thrusts in the dark.

I think you will realize that I have made a constant effort as commander in chief to keep politics out of the fighting of this war.

'Foot Slipped'

But I must confess that my foot slipped once. About 10 days before election day one of our aircraft carriers was torpedoed in the southwest Pacific. She did not sink at once, but it became clear that she could not make port. She was therefore, destroyed by our own forces.

We in Washington did not know whether the enemy was aware of her sinking—for there were no Japanese ships near enough to see her go down. You will realize, of course, that the actual knowledge of the loss of enemy ships has a definite bearing on continuing naval operations for some time after the event. We, for instance, know that we have sunk a number of Japanese aircraft carriers and we know that we have bombed or torpedoed others. We would give a king's ransom to know whether the latter were sunk or were saved, repaired and put back into commission.

However, when we got news of the sinking of this particular ship, a great issue was being raised in the Congress and in the public vehicles of information as to the suppression of news from the fighting fronts. There was a division of opinion among responsible authorities.

Here came my mistake. I yielded to the clamor. I did so partly in realization of the certainty that if the news of the sinking were given out two or three weeks later it would be publicly charged that the news had been suppressed by me until after the election.

Protest From Admirals

Shortly thereafter protests came from the admirals in command in the southwest Pacific and at our great base in Hawaii on the ground that, in all probability, the Japanese Navy had no information of the sinking and that handing them the information on a silver platter—although we were careful not to reveal the name of this carrier—gave them a military advantage which they would otherwise not have had.

This confession of mine illustrates to the people of this country the fact that in time of war the conduct of that war, with the aim of victory, comes absolutely first. They know that not one of their inalienable rights is taken away through the failure to disclose to them, for a reasonable length of time, facts that Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo would give their eye teeth to learn. Facts therefore become paramount—facts that cannot be told to the public at the time, as well as facts that can and should be told at all times.

The posters that tell you, "Loose talk costs lives," do not exaggerate. Loose talk delays victory. Loose talk is the damp that gets into powder. We prefer to keep our powder dry.

We have a gigantic job to do—all of us, together. Our battle lines today stretch from Kiska to Murmansk, from Tunisia to Guadalcanal. These lines will grow longer, as our forces advance.

No Coasting

We have had an uphill fight, and it will continue to be uphill, all the way. There can be no coasting to victory.

During the past two weeks we have had a great deal of good news and it would seem that the turning point of this war has at last been reached. But this is no time for exultation. There is no time now for anything but fighting and working to win.

A few days ago, as our Army advanced through North Africa, on the other side of the world our Navy was fighting what was one of the great battles of our history.

A very powerful Japanese force was moving at night toward our positions in the Solomon Islands. The spearhead of the force that we sent to intercept the enemy was under the command of Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan. He was aboard the leading ship, the cruiser San Francisco.

The San Francisco sailed right into the enemy fleet—right through the whole enemy fleet—her guns blazing. She engaged and hit three enemy vessls, sinking one of them. At point-blank range she engaged an enemy battleship—heavily her superior in size and fire-power. She silenced this battleship's big guns and so disabled her that she could be sunk by torpedoes from our destroyers and aircraft.

The San Francisco herself was hit many times. Admiral Callaghan, my close personal friend, and many of his gallant officers and men gave their lives in this battle. But the San Francisco was brought safely back to port by a lieutenant commander, and she will fight again for our country.

The commander of the task force of which the San Francisco was a part has recommended that she be the first of our Navy's vessels to be decorated for outstanding service.

But there are no citations, no medals, which carry with them such high honor as that accorded to fighting men by the respect of their comrades-in-arms.

The commanding general of the Marines on Guadalcanal, General Vandergrift, yesterday sent a message to the commander of the fleet, Admiral Halsey, saying. "We lift our battered helmets in admiration for those who fought magnificently against overwhelming odds and drove the enemy back to crushing defeat."

Let us thank God for such men as these. May our nation continue to be worthy of them, throughout this war, and forever.

'Major' Fight Term Used for First Time

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 18

President Roosevelt who in last night's radio talk described the encounter between Japanese and United States warships Nov. 13 to 15 as "one of the great battles of our history," said at a press conference earlier that the engagement in which the Navy listed enemy losses at 23 vessels against two of our light cruisers and half a dozen destroyers, represented a major victory. It was the first time he had used the word "major" in referring to any of the battles in the Pacific theater.

Text of Roosevelt's Statement On North African Expedient

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's statement yesterday on the political arrangements made by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa:

I have accepted General Eisenhower's political arrangements made for the time being in Northern and Western Africa.

I thoroughly understand and approve the feeling in the United States and Great Britain and among all the other United Nations that in view of the history of the past two years no permanent arrangement should be made with Admiral Darlan. People in the United Nations likewise would never understand the recognition of a reconstituting of the Vichy Government in France or in any French territory.

We are opposed to Frenchmen who support Hitler and the Axis. No one in our army has any authority to discuss the future government of France and the French Empire.

The future French Government will be established—not by any individual in Metropolitan France or overseas—but by the French people themselves after they have been set free by the victory of the United Nations.

The present temporary arrangement in North and West Africa is only a temporary expedient, justified solely by the stress of battle.

The present temporary arrangement has accomplished two military objectives. The first was to save American and British lives on the one hand, and French lives on the other hand.

The second was the vital factor of time. The temporary arrangement has made it possible to avoid a "mopping up" period in Algiers and Morocco which might have taken a month or two to consummate. Such a period would have delayed the concentration for the attack from the west on Tunis, and we hope on Tripoli.

Every day of delay in the current operation would have enabled the Germans and Italians to build up a strong resistance, to dig in and make a huge operation on our part essential before we could win. Here again, many more lives will be saved under the present speedy offensive, than if we had had to delay it for a month or more.

It will also be noted that French troops, under the command of General Giraud, have already been in action against the enemy in Tunisia, fighting by the side of American and British soldiers for the liberation of their country.

Admiral Darlan's proclamation assisted in making a "mopping up" period unnecessary. Temporary arrangements made with Admiral Darlan apply, without exception, to the current local situation only.

I have requested the liberation of all persons in Northern Africa who had been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world, and I have asked for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologists. Reports indicate that the French of North Africa are subordinating all political questions to the formation of a common front against the common enemy.

Two Peace Props

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, Special Assistant to British Ambassador Lord Halifax, declared Nov. 16 that Britain was not fighting for its Empire alone but asserted, nevertheless, that if the Empire was "Balkanized" the structure of peace would be weakened.

"If the British Empire were Balkanized," Sir Gerald told a Town Hall lecture audience, "one of the two main props of the temple of peace would be weakened. The two main props are the United States and Britain."

The British nation, he asserted, had always been a leader in instituting social reforms. In the problems that will arise out of the war, and in all inevitable social revolutions, Sir Gerald said that Britain and other nations must learn to "swing with" the changes.

He remarked that modern architects build skyscrapers "to swing with the earthquake, as we must try to do as things change," but added "our rock bottom is always law and order."

The British diplomat also said that the political horizon in India "is brighter" because of the Allied invasion successes in North Africa.

Declaring that "we've been a bit too pompous" in dealings with India, Sir Gerald repeated that Britain was unwilling to relinquish control of India at this time.

Motorists Add to Nation's Rubber Pile

Associated Press

Many Tires Left by Those Who Couldn't Wait

Motorists form a block-long line at an express office on Chicago's North Side Nov. 12, waiting to turn in extra tires so they can get their gas-ration cards. Tires piled in the foreground were left by autoists who did not wait for a receipt. Warehouses were reported jammed with tires turned in at last minute.

Axis Workers Called by Woll To Allied Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Freedom, equality and fraternity make all the peoples of the world interdependent, Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and head of the Labor League for Human Rights, declared in a short-wave radiocast yesterday to the workers of France and Italy sponsored by the Office of War Information. He urged them to stand "shoulder to shoulder" with the fighting men of the United Nations.

"American labor hails you as brave fighters among the remnants of the organized labor movement abroad," Mr. Woll told the French and Italian workers. "Though your ranks are decimated, the spirit that flames high in your unconquerable determination lives on and has dared time and again to oppose brutal oppression.

"Take courage, workers of France and Italy, because free men in America are fighting for your liberation. Take courage because the armies of America are drawing closer. Take courage because the free workers of America are toiling in factory and mill and delving deep into the resources of this country, more than twice the size of your continent.

"Do not relax your vigilant opposition. Do not allow your hopes to flag, now that they are closer of realization."

Mr. Woll paid tribute to the resistance of French workers to the compulsory labor decrees of Pierre Laval, whom he characterized as "the unspeakable instrument of an unspeakable master," and hailed the liberal spirit that still lives in Italy despite "20 years of Fascist terror."

"The hope of labor the world over lies in opportunity for freedom," he declared. "We have passed the time when workers of any one nation may rest secure in their freedom irrespective of the security and freedom of workers in other lands. Freedom, equality and fraternity are world-wide in their interdependence."

Signs Seen in French Canada Of Swing Away From Vichy

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 18—In the face of the spectacular military and diplomatic events in French Africa, and now in France itself, the most profound changes are taking place in French-Canadian opinion about the war and Canada's proper place in it.

The effect will be to strengthen those forces which will increase Quebec' role in the war.

While French Canada, at first, may have viewed with some misgiving the invastion of French Africa, because of Quebec's deep sympathy with the plight of Pétain's France, French-Canadian leaders, nevertheless, immediately began beaming shortwave broadcasts to the people of France asking them to accept without defense the United States invasion of their African Empire.

And when, after a Cabinet meeting lasting for several hours, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced the severance of Canada's diplomatic relations with Vichy France it was clear that an interesting phase had been reached in the orientation of French Canadian opinion to the war as a whole. Moreover, the effect of such orientation on the problem of wartime politcal and racial unity in Canada is bound to be important.

It must not be overlooked that the feelings of Roman Catholic French Canada—with their roots in 300 years of unique cultural isolation—were aroused to great sympathy by the restoration of the Church under Marshal Pétain.

Little sadness was felt among French Canadians—intellectuals or simple farmers—at the fall of the Republic itself.

There had been a profound sense of shattered glory when Paris itself was occupied, but for the libertarian, anti-clerical French Republic, Quebec had little sympathy or understanding.

The strange relationship between Quebec and the "Ancien Regime" accentuated the problem of Canadian political unity with the rise of Vichy and Pétain, followed by the increased movement toward collaboration with Germany that has been part of the Vichy policy.

Quebec had been lukewarm toward Canadian military commitments abroad, in all the prewar years, and in the first eight months of the war there were still considerable sections of French Canadian opinion unconvinced of the Province's place in the anti-German undertaking of the Allies. When France fell and Pétain with his "Corporatist" ideas rose in its stead, French Canadian sympathies and loyalties were further subjected to confusion.

Now a series of bold military strokes have not only altered the whole basis of Allied hopes in the Mediterranean but the results now of the German entry into Unoccupied France, the even temporary conversion of Darlan to the Allied cause, as well as other indications of the collapse of Lavalism—all have changed at once these "external" reasons for lukewarmness, in French Canada, for the war.

Indeed, there is hope, according to observers here, for believing that French-Canadian and Anglo-Canadian understanding will be better from now on, for the purpose of carrying on an aggressive national war program in Canada, than at any time since September, 1939.

The French-Canadian press has reacted favorably to these weekend developments. When it was announced that the Vichy Minister was to be given his passport there were few, if any, critical comments against the move.

And of course today, with the presence of German troops in Lyons and Marseilles, the Vichy State is disappearing and with it whatever special claims were being made on French-Canadian sympathies, sympathies that were out of line with the needs of the Allied cause considering the real position of Vichy in relation to the Axis.

Among upper middle class and intellectual French-Canadians in Montreal, in Ottawa, Quebec and Three Rivers, the most open pro-Pétain expressions of opinion and support often were to be heard.

But since, from now on, any pro-Pétain feelings are no longer to be considered pro-Laval, and therefore pro-collaboration, these views will not be so at variance with the strongly anti-Vichy position taken by the other sections of Canada.

In all of these considerations of pro-Pétain views in Quebec, it should be remembered, however, that despite this special and undesirable drag on Canadian wartime unity, Quebec's war record in general as evidenced by the recent War Loan, the efficiency of French-Canadian workers in war plants, the gallantry of French-Canadian troops at Dieppe and elsewhere and other signs all point to the very substantial integration of the efforts of English and French-speaking Canadians that has been operating despite differences of views on special aspects of Canadian and Allied war policy.

War at the Turning Point Roosevelt Says in Radiocast

Continued from Page 1

Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia; David Bowes-Lyon, head of the British Political Warfare Mission to the United States, and local spokesmen for the governments in exile in London.

Delegates crowding the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel heard, in these addresses, pronouncements of vital import to the postwar structure of the United Nations. The Atlantic Charter grew in stature as Queen Wilhelmina and Generalissimo Chiang pledged allegiance to it; and almost as if in answer to Wendell Willkie's plea on the same platform the previous evening, Mr. Welles ranged the State Department in favor of the "continuous and rapid perfecting" of relationships among the United Nations to clarify their world goal.

Prodding Unnecessary

Mr. Welles evoked enthusiastic response with the assertion that the nation might now look forward to victory "with the assurance which high military achievement affords." Americans, he added, can now realize that the prodding of "self-appointed pundits who were constantly demanding a second front" were not required.

He simultaneously took a fling at the critics of the Government's policy toward Vichy France. In line with President Roosevelt's own press conference remarks, however, he assured his audience that the arrangements being made with Frenchmen in North Africa "are solely military in character and are undertaken, properly, by the American and British military commanders."

With the continuous perfecting of relationships among the United Nations, the Under Secretary of State said, "The form of international organization determined to be best suited to achieve international security will have developed to such an extent that it can fully operate as soon as the present military partnership has achieved its purpose of complete victory."

Mr. Welles gave special warning against two extreme schools of thought, which, he said, would become increasingly vocal as victory neared; the isolationist on the one hand, which would proclaim that war every 20 years was inevitable but that America could keep out if it played its cards right; and on the other hand those who would have the United States assume the burdens of the entire globe and install its views and politics throughout the earth.

"The people of the United States today must realize," he declared, "that adoption of either one of these would prove equally dangerous. . . . Our free worlds must be founded on the four freedoms—freedom of speech and of religion and freedom from want and from fear."

Queen Wilhelmina, whose address was read by Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territory, gave special attention to the problem of The Netherlands East Indies. Declaring that the purpose of the United Nations was to uphold human liberty and establish a happy balance between the rights of the individual and of the community, she continued:

Happy Parallelism

"Nowhere had this deep conviction of us all been more strikingly applied than in The Netherlands East Indies since the beginning of the century. In that island community old government forms had become obsolete. A happy parallelism existed between the aspirations of the native intelligentsia and my compatriots from Holland. Both wanted the progressive emancipation of the gifted races living there."

For this reason, she added, a bi-political unit was in process of being formed between Asiatics and Europeans, with the Indies considered not as colonies but as a component part of the kingdom.

Queen Wilhelmina stressed that, throughout the postwar adjustment, it would be the application of the Atlantic Charter rather than its mere form that would count heavily, and urged that its clauses be more clearly interpreted, using as touchstone the fact "that it is an instrument of good."

The Dutch Queen also devoted a major portion of her address to urging that revenge play no part at the postwar peace table.

"The thirst for revenge will be great and understandable," she said. "Let us not, however, let revenge be our guiding motive. Revenge is barren, except in that it breeds revenge. Let justice be our aim, justice and firmness tempered with wisdom."

Cornerstones

Endorsing the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms as "cornerstones of our fighting faiths," Generalissimo Chiang, whose address was read by Liu Chieh, of the Chinese Embassy, announced that China was fighting not only for its own independence but also for the liberation of every oppressed nation, declaring there could be neither peace nor hope for any nation "unless we can honestly aim at political, social, and economic justice for all peoples, great and small."

The Generalissimo repudiated recent discussions of China's emerging as leader of Asia, declaring that China had no desire to replace Western or Japanese imperialism in Asia with a brand of its own. Holding there could be no place for regionalism in the postwar set-up he said:

"We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs which, in the end, make for bigger and better wars, to effective organization of world unity."

Organize 'At Once'

The Chinese leader reiterated pleas by other recent China spokesmen in America urging the United Nations "at once" to organize an international order embracing all peoples, declaring "we must begin today and not tomorrow to apply these principles among ourselves even at some sacrifice to the absolute powers of our individual countries."

He said China desired for itself to achieve the three basic ideals of the national revolution set forth by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, namely, national independence, progressive realization of democracy, and a rising level of living conditions for the masses.

Admiral William H. Standley, freshly returned from Russia, said the ability of the Russian Army to fight the Nazis to a draw for a second summer stemmed from "the all-important self-sacrificing devotion of every man, woman and youth in the Soviet Union to their army and to the cause for which it fights."

French Appear at Loss To Know Whom to Follow

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER, Nov. 18—French people at present do not know whom to follow.

They have a feeling that sensational events are taking place which are being hidden from them. They are too depressed to demand of leaders the full light of day, many of them have lost interest in what is happening and have abandoned themselves to passive resignation, which for a friend of France is the saddest sight imaginable.

The prolonged silence of Pierre Laval has served to surround rare and sometimes contradictory announcements of press and radio with mystery.

The people know Admiral Jean Darlan is in Algiers. But what exactly is the significance of his mission? Rumors have spread that he has passed over to the camp of Anglo-Sxons whom he treated as enemies up to now, that in the name of Marshal Philippe Pétain he ordered the French fleet to Algiers and ordered French troops to obey Gen. Henri Giraud. But the Marshal formerly renounced Admiral Darlan, condemned the conduct of General Giraud and branded him as a criminal. And it is known the bulk of the fleet is still at Toulon.

Unrestrained Ambition

The attitude taken by Admiral Darlan is unlikely to have a serious influence on the French public at present. It is widely held that he was always guided mainly by personal, unrestrained ambition and the people cannot see in his rupture with Vichy a tardy recognition of the justice of the Allied cause and its chances of victory. They rather believe that he was motivated by fear of being unable to maintain his posiition of power in France in which Pierre Laval or Jacques Doriot would soon be sole master. Indeed the reputation of the Dauphin had been on the decline for some time.

In the fleet his authority was rapidly diminishing. Numerous admirals whom he had placed in high positions in the administration of prefects and colonies, believing thus to have gained their friendship and services permanently, were moving little by little away from him and attempting to win good graces of M. Laval who was known to be becoming more ill-disposed toward Le Grand Admiral.

Sought Solid Ground

The general opinion is that he sought the more solid ground of North Africa to avoid sinking into political quicksands in France.

If, for example, Admiral Darlan is unable to have great influence, the deeds and attitude of General Giraud, on the other hand, are capable of exercising great influence on the evolution of the internal situation in France as soon as they are exactly known. General Giraud's popularity has been rapidly on the increase in all circles. He incorporates what the French most admire—boundless energy, love of risks and fighting spirit. His innumerable admirers would never agree to his being subordinated completely to Darlan or even to Gen. Charles de Gaulle whose prestige has suffered due to the mediocrity of his entourage. It is very important for Americans and English to realize these facts if they desire the French people to fully realize the immense significance of events in Africa.

Unexpected Advantages

It would be a mistake, nevertheless, to believe that a sudden revival of opinion in favor of Anglo-Saxons, at least in former nonoccupied France, is at hand. In the first place a large part of the French people followed the counsel of Marshal Pétain to accept the consequences of defeat in resignation. Many of them discovered unexpected advantages in the conditions following the armistice and politics of collaboration. There were considerable financial gains, particularly among industrialists and businessmen. Others found more or less elevated positions and tasks to which they could nt have hoped to aspire in normal times.

Others still found nests in police work, La Legion and in thousands of more or less official organizations and bureaus which sprang up after defeat like mushrooms in an autumn rain. In addition, there are the conservative elements who regard with apprehension the possible return of parliamentarianism and democratic spirit with an Anglo-Saxon victory.

To break this resistance a shock would be necessary to wake the masses from its present passivity. Extension of the German occupation did not give this shock.

Ala. Gt. Southern Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Alabama Great Southern Railroad to issue $9,500,000 of first mortage 3¼ per cent bonds Series A to be sold at 97.577 per cent and accrued interest from November 1.

The proceeds will be used in the retirement of some bonds which mature Deceber 1.

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Grange Launches Move For Farm Income Parity

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 18—Now that the excitement in Congress over farm parity is over, farm people think the time is ripe for a calm and dispassionate study of the whole dynamite-laden question of fair prices for agriculture.

The National Grange, in convention here, is asking Congress to forget the political aspects of the question and order a thoroughgoing research project to determine not merely a better parity formula but just what is the farm population's fair share of the national income.

A conclusive economic study is what they envision. They feel the job is too big to be done by any one farm organization. Only the Congress, they think, is capable of it and they want Washington to start the job immediately.

But knowing the time such studies take, the Grange is not proposing to wait for its completion to correct mistakes, as it sees them, in the present parity formula. It is calling for its immediate revision pending the more thoroughgoing income relationship study.

Labor Costs an Issue

Revision of the formula to include farm labor costs was, of course, the issue in recent Congressional hearings on the price-control bill. The resolution adopted here crystalizes many of the demands made by farmers and the Grange asks specifically for immediate amendment of the present formula to include all farm labor (the farmer's own work as well as that of his hired man) in the parity index and to provide that recent prices be used as a base rather than prices prevailing 30 years ago. The present base is the 1909-1914 period. The relationship among commodities has changed greatly since that period, it is generally agreed, but the formula itself does not take into account such changes.

The question of fair price relationship is as puzzling to farm people as to city folk. Albert S. Goss, the Grange's National Master, undertook to explain some of its fine points to the convention, while the resolution was under consideration. When he finished he said jokingly, "Now, does anyone understand parity?" Not a hand was raised. There was a general laugh.

But the delegates understand the subject sufficiently to believe that an economic formula can be arrived at, by dint of research, which will bring farm purchasing power into balance with that of city people and keep it there, so that the buying power of one group rises and falls with that of the other. The consumer's end of the problem was not discussed. Delegates were pleased with a headline in the Wenatchee Daily World: "Parity not Charity Demanded by Farmers and Their Wives."

Views on Taxation

On taxation, the Grange came out with a request for three safeguards for the taxpayer:

1. That new methods of levying or increasing taxes for specific war needs be made self-repealing.
2. That no tax be levied on any commodity solely because it lends itself to an easy way of obtaining funds.
3. That limited deductions be allowed from income tax for funds invested in war bonds, for payments on life-insurance premiums acquired before Sept. 1, 1942, and for payment of debt contracted before that date. Governmental economies were also strongly urged in this tax report.

Area Supply of Milk 31 P.C. Over Demand

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Dr. Charles J. Blanford, Administrator of the Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area, said the milk supply over and above fluid demands of the New York area and other eastern markets is about 31 per cent of production.

He declared Nov. 16 that estimates of receipts and utilization for the week ending Nov. 15 indicated that the New York market was taking 59 per cent of production for its fluid needs, while 10 per cent more covered the short supplies in other eastern states.

Said Mr. Blanford: "The balance of 31 per cent includes milk that is being used as cream and ice cream in New York City. If the consumption of those products remains at a normal level, the milkshed now has a cushion of 15 per cent of its supply to meet extraordinary fluid demands."

'Just as the Twig Is Bent the Tree's Inclined'

Associated Press

Four 'Future Generals' Follow Footsteps of Famous Fathers

Studying at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., are these sons of American generals leading the Allied offensive in North Africa. Following the campaign on map they are: Cadets William D. Clark, John S. D. Eisenhower, George S. Patton, and John P. Doolittle. Inserts: 1. Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. 2. Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. 3. Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark. 4. Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

Poll Tax Fight Threatens Split in Democratic Ranks

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The filibuster by Southern Senators had today measurably reduced the likelihood of passage of the measure outlawing poll taxes in federal elections, in the opinion of many political observers in Congress.

The dispute over the poll tax is also, in the belief of these same individuals, threatening the cohesion of the Democratic majority in Congress at a time when unity is essential to the war effort.

It was obvious today that the bloc of Senators from the eight Southern States requiring the payment of poll taxes as a requisite to voting was in a more openly belligerent mood than at any time since the 1937 debate on the anti-lynching bill and that they would use every parliamentary move and every bit of persuasion upon their colleagues to kill the bill.

Although the Administration forces, led by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, were still determined to bring the measure to a vote, confident that it would pass if a vote could be obtained, there is strong doubt here that the Senate will take the action necessary to break the filibuster.

A filibuster can be broken only in the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, by applying cloture which prevents any Senator from speaking for more than one hour and eliminates all dilatory and obstructionist tactics. It is recognized, however, that it is extremely difficult to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote for cloture, since it is, in effect, a gag upon speech.

The Editorial Research Service points out that "the truth is that almost all Senators are loath to see cloture applied." The Senate zealously cherished its right of unlimited debate, and no Senator knows when he may want to avail himself of it. No motion for cloture has been made since 1937. Altogether, since 1917 only 13 cloture motions have been made, and only four of these have been successful—Treaty of Versailles, 1919; World Court, 1926; Banking Bill, 1927; Prohibition Reorganization, 1927.

Veteran newspapermen who have watched many a hot battle in Congress are predicting either that the poll-tax bill will never be brought to a vote or that a cloture motion will be defeated. They say that, with the elections over, Senators are no longer so concerned over pleasing their Negro electorate.

The G. O. P. Position

In addition, there is reason to believe that the Republicans will not be cloture-disposed for at least two reasons:

In the first place they are willing to see the Democrats blamed for their inability to outlaw poll taxes and, secondly, many Republicans may hesitate to alienate Southern Conservatives whose votes they may want on future economic issues.

The delaying tactics now being employed by the Southern Senators consist principally in demanding a vote on every tiny item of business which comes from that upper house and of asking continual roll calls to determine the presence of a quorum. The Southerners also ask each day for a reading of the previous day's minutes, a procedure which is usually dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Southern ire is directed chiefly at Senator Barkley, who, as Majority Leader, issued warrants of arrest for eight Senators last Saturday in order to obtain a quorum.

Leading the attack upon the Kentucky Senator, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, one of those arrested, yesterday bitterly excoriated Senator Barkley on the floor and implied that in the future he would regard Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas as his majority.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia reiterated Senator McKellar's remarks, informing Senator Barkley that he hoped the latter would "adhere to suggestions from the Senator from Texas in all things."

Barkley Anything But Happy

Persons close to Senator Barkley declare that he is worried over his position as ostensible Administration leader and that he wishes that he had never heard of the poll-tax bill.

Some observers believe that the bitterness aroused by the poll tax fight has definitely increased the possibility of a future voting coalition between the Republicans and Southern Conservative Democrats, since it has further alienated the latter from the Administration.

While such a development is not thought likely to injure the prosecution of the war, it might affect future social and economic legislation sponsored by the White House.

There is already a move afoot to get the members of the Democratic Majority in the Senate to settle disputes over legislation in the next Congress in party caucuses rather than through the influence of Senator Barkley, the White House go-between.

Although the Kentuckian would retain the title of Majority Leader, he would be stripped of much of his power by such a move.

Mrs. Roosevelt: U. S. Could Shorten War If All Did More

Continued from Page 1

desire to be hospitable to our boys," she declared.

The sight of blitzed London, Mrs. Roosevelt said, gave her two feelings—one a horror at the destruction of historical landmarks that can never be replaced, and two a sense of personal tragedy for small home owners who have been bombed out. She said it was "just a miracle" that epidemics had not started in London bomb shelters.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she found Buckingham Palace with all its windows out, a bomb hole in the Queen's room and the Royal Family sharing reduced rations with the rest of Britain.

"In Buckingham Palace you don't light the fire any sooner than you do in a cottage on the Clyde," she observed.

Asked to give her impression of Princess Elizabeth, Heiress to the British throne, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "If I met her outside as an ordinary girl, I'd say she is very attractive. She is quite serious and a child with a good deal of character." The President's wife compared the Princesses' serious mien with that of most young folks in Britain today.

Cold and Blackout

Besides the surfeit of Brussels sprouts and carrots, the President's wife said the two impressions that have stayed with her in the 24 hours she has been back are a "sense of cold and of the blackout."

Of British girls in the military services she was most impressed by a Waaf who sits in the Central Control Room at Dover and decides the proper moment to give the air raid signal to inland cities. "And it's a girl," Mrs. Roosevelt reiterated.

"Got Really Tired"

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had a "curious" feeling standing on a balcony at Dover and realizing that "28 miles from here is the enemy."

Telling how she had reviewed "everything" in the pouring rain, Mrs. Roosevelt explained, "since the girls could stand it, I could too." She confessed, however, that she "got really tired" having "worked as hard as I ever worked in my life."

After reading in the newspaper that Mrs. Roosevelt's soles had given out, a White House usher sent her over an extra pair of shoes, but she only had to carry them home again, Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Asked about the prospects of a changed way of life carrying over to peacetime in England, Mrs. Roosevelt replied that "certain types of living will never be possible again." She said she thought the fact that people from all sorts of homes are working side by side in factories will have a permanent effect on British society.

Rickenbacker Rode for 40 Miles On Wings of Rescuing Plane at Sea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, lost in the Southwest Pacific when his plane was forced down Oct. 21 and rescued three weeks later, rode the wing of the rescue plane while it taxied 40 miles on the ocean surface to its base, the War Department discloses.

A Department announcement said that although Captain Rickenbacker still needs at least two weeks to complete his recovery from the long exposure at sea, he already has expressed his desire to complete the mission to which he was assigned by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson—a tour of inspection of aviation facilities in the Southwest Pacific.

Lieut. W. F. Eadie of the Navy, and aviation radioman L. H. Boutte found the raft containing Captain Rickenbacker and two companions, the Army said, landing their two-place Kingfisher observation scouting plane with the aid of flares on a sea of medium swells.

Col. Hans C. Adamson was taken from the raft and squeezed into the cockpit, the Army said the Navy reported, but there was no room in the plane for Captain Rickenbacker and Private John F. Bartek, so the two men were lashed to the wings and the plane began taxiing back to its base.

Private Bartek and Sergeant James Jones Reynolds, the latter one of three members of Captain Ricknbacker's crew who were rescued from an island, "are still ill and weak from exhaustion" but are responding well to treatment and showing satisfactory improvement, the Army reported.

Japan's China Toll Put at 2,513,280

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Nov. 18

The Japanese have lost 2,513,280 men killed and wounded from the outbreak of war with China, July 7, 1937, through last October, the Chinese High Command announced.

The newspaper Ta Kung Pao urged that China, Britain, and the United States start an offensive against the Japanese in Burma as the first step in the destruction of the Japanese Army.

No More Kitchen Utensils Made of Metal After Nov. 23

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited, effective Nov. 23, production of thousands of kitchen tools and utensils made of iron or steel.

Taking the final step in a series of orders designed to conserve metals going into kitchen gadgets, the order eliminated—as far as iron and steel is used—such common items as bottle openers, cork screws, dippers, sieves, bread boxes, and jugs.

In hundreds of other instances, WPB permitted continued production on condition that metal use is cut drastically.

For instance, the small amount of metal allotted for can openers will be sufficient to make only the cutting part of this tool, necessitating wooden or other substitute handles.

The order applies, except in a few instances, to kitchen-ware manufactured for the armed forces as well as civilians.

Since the manufacturers and stores still have large quantities of these items, however, the result of the order may not become apparent to civilians for several months.

Newly-weds may be the first to feel the pinch, because of their usual necessity of starting out with the purchase of new kitchen equipment.

A WPB summary of the order said:

Kitchen Tools—Production to be limited to eight items, strainers, can openers, egg beaters, food mills, food choppers and grinders, and commercial type cake turners and basting spoons. However, metals for these items restricted to 35 per cent of amount used in the 12 months ending June 30, 1941. Among items eliminated from use of iron and steel are jar openers, bottle openers, flour sifters, mashers, cork screws, dippers and sieves.

Utensils—Except for a few standardized models of enamel and cast iron ware, previously announced, the only steel utensils that may be made, if they contain more than 20 per cent metal by weight, will be frying pans with a bottom diameter of 8 to 12 inches, and heavy roast pans. Producers are encouraged to make as many glassware or ceramic flameware as they can as substitutes for metal utensils.

Storage Equipment—All common household storage items made of iron or steel prohibited, including vegetable bins, canisters, bread boxes, cookie containers, cake boxes, and metal jugs. Vacuum bottles of one quart or less to be made at half of normal rate, primarily to supply war factory workers. Large vacuum bottles and jugs reserved for military uses exclusively.

Pails—Production with iron and steel limited to a few standardized models of galvanized and enameled ware.

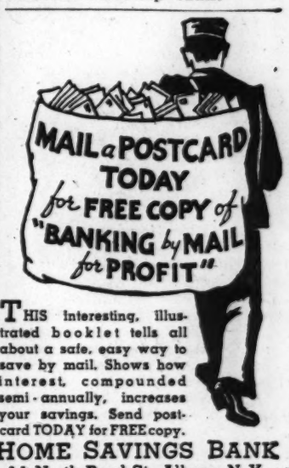
Miscellaneous—Use of metal prohibited entirely in making rinsing pans, pot scourers, and similar sink accessories, dust pans, silent butlers, crumb sets, washboards, clothes wringers.

Rights for Aliens Outside of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced Nov. 17 that, using authority under the Second War Powers Act, aliens soon would be naturalized outside of the United States by administrative instead of judicial process.

The first group to be granted American citizenship under those circumstances comprises more than 200 soldiers stationed in the Panama Canal Zone and the Caribbean Defense Command. They represent 34 nationalities, including Italians and Germans.

Thomas B. Shoemaker, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, will visit the soldiers to interview them, conduct hearings, receive naturalization petitions, and administer citizenship oaths.



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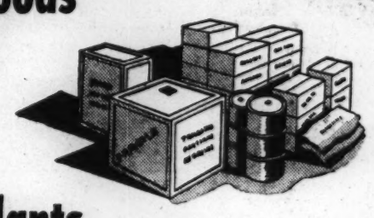
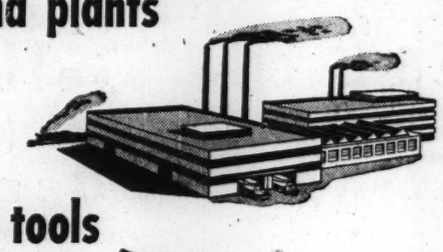
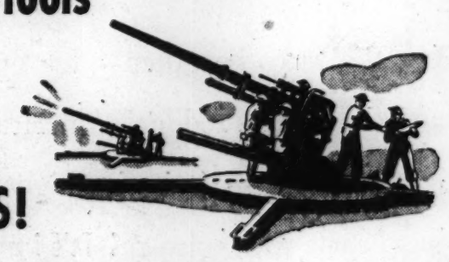


to New England plants



that make the tools



to lick the AXIS!

HERE'S HOW SHIPPERS CAN HELP KEEP 'EM ROLLING

1 Advise truck dispatchers of anticipated requirements as far in advance as possible . . . and pool all freight together to avoid more than one request for service each day.

2 Have all shipping, clearance, permit and export papers in order when truck arrives . . . and all cartons properly addressed . . . In re-using cartons be sure old markings are crossed out and new destination is plainly marked.

3 Be prepared to accept all freight upon first delivery . . . thus saving time, gasoline, warehouse space, wear and tear on equipment . . . all so vital to our war effort!

4 If shipments of civilian goods are sometimes delayed, be patient. Special demands by war plants and our armed forces for expedited service often tax our equipment to the limit. In addition, we must comply at all times with government orders that trucks must be loaded to capacity when dispatched . . . to conserve rubber, gas and equipment.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.

SERVING NEW ENGLAND — FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS — IN PEACE AND WAR

Men Deferred for Farm Work Need Permits for Other Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Selective Service Director, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, announced today that men deferred as essential farm workers must get approval of their draft boards if they wish to leave their jobs or else be classified as available for immediate military service.

This applies to married men with children as well as to all others, General Hershey's aides said, and is effective immediately.

The regulation was revealed in an announcement of instructions sent by General Hershey to local boards covering provisions of the new draft act which lowers the minimum age to 18.

The 18- and 19-year-olds who registered last June 30 are to be called for induction in the order of their birth dates so far as practicable, with the oldest being called first.

Regulations governing registration of those who have become 18 since June 30 or attain that age in the future are to be proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

Informed sources who declined use of their names said that these regulations probably would require registration of those already 18 either late next month or early in January, with those reaching 18 after that registering on their birthdates.

They said it probably would take 40 to 60 days to get the whole plan in operation.

In addition to ordering local boards to reclassify men who quit essential farm work without advance notice, the instructions forbade the boards to release any farm-deferred men "for voluntary enlistment in either land or naval forces."

General Hershey's action also cleared the way for classification of farms themselves so as to distinguish "essential" from "non-essential" farms.

Asserting that farm workers would "not lose their deferment if they change from one 'necessary' farm job to another or from one 'necessary' farm to another of the same nature," his announcement added:

"But if the deferred farm worker seeks to move from his 'necessary' farm to a job in industry or on a nonnecessary farm or elsewhere, he must first obtain the permission of his local board."

Two new classifications were set up for deferred farm workers. Those with dependent wives, children or other grounds for dependency will be put in class 3-C and those without dependency grounds in class 2-C.

The instructions governing 18 and 19-year-olds defined more precisely which schoolboys in that age group may, by applying in writing, obtain postponement of induction until the end of the school year in the spring.

Local boards were told that the induction postponements could be granted to boys in "any institution giving the usual courses of study in the 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grades of education and applies only to those grades in such schools. . . .

"The intent of the law is to include only the courses of study of the usual high school level work and not to include elementary or grammar school level work and university or college level work."

Molasses Golden Rod

Thin, crisp, golden shells of butter-molasses filled with luscious coconut cream center. An old favorite at its best. Made with nut-sweet coconut, fine table butter and golden molasses. Special November 18th to 24th, 37c a pound.

Hanscom's
26 Shops in Phila.

Early Buying Of Gifts Laid To War Needs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—With so many of its fighting men overseas, the nation has done more of its Christmas shopping early this year than ever before, Census Bureau figures indicated today.

During October, sales of gift-type articles took unprecendented leaps over the records set the previous fall, the nation's independent retailers reported.

Topping the list was the 82 per cent sales increase reported by the jewelry stores, followed by 32 per cent in both apparel and department stores, and 31 per cent in drug stores.

The volume of the sales of mailable articles indicated that "Johnnie Doughboy" won't be the only one to get most of his Christmas gifts out of the mailbag. Because of wartime travel restrictions, the mailing of gifts to civilians is expected to show a big increase.

While several causes—including the heavy excise taxes which went into effect in October, 1941, placing a damper on sales—were seen behind the general increases over that month, the campaign to mail early to the boys overseas was admittedly a potent factor in the heavy purchasing.

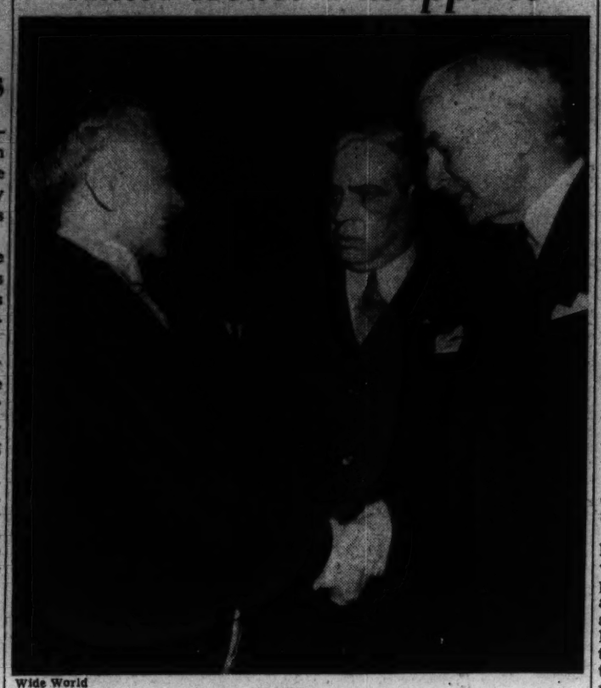
The total October increase for all types of stores from the 34 States which made reports was 12 per cent. However, this failed to show the actual high points of the purchasing picture since the average was held down by two understandable decreases—an 81 per cent drop reported by motor vehicle dealers and an 11 per cent decrease in filling station business.

"But we don't talk about those any more," grinned a Census Bureau official.

15,000 Tons of Idle Rails To Be Salvaged in N. Y.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, have agreed on the salvage of about 15,000 tons of idle rails in New York streets, an assistant to Nelson said.

Allies Honor Philippines



Wide World

Islands Take Place in the Sun

Part of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth was a reception at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington attended by many notables of the United States Government as well as those of other nations. Picture shows President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines (left) receiving congratulations from Secretary of State Cordell Hull (right) as the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera (center) waits his turn.

Wisconsin Progressive Party Came Back to Unseat Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—One of the significant upsets in Nov. 3 voting was the defeat of Republican Gov. Julius P. Heil by the Progressive Party candidate, Orland S. Loomis, thus virtually saving from extinction a "third" party which, while only once feebly national in its influence, has occupied a most colorful place in the nation's political history.

The Progressive Party, more perhaps a La Follette family "dynasty" than a party, was thought to have played itself out when Governor Heil defeated Philip La Follette for the Governorship in 1938. Before the election, this year, Mr. Loomis, former State Attorney General, who was defeated by Mr. Heil two years ago, was given little chance of winning.

Even some of his advisors privately expressed no hope. The party had no candidates for the state Senate in five districts, and none for the Assembly in 36 districts. There was quiet but persistent talk within the party to the effect that perhaps it should "go out of business" and affiliate with a major party. This talk was strong enough to stir Senator Robert M. La Follette to move to squelch it.

Still a Question

Whether the Progressive Party was pulled back from its journey to the shelf, by the shortcomings of Mr. Heil, by the hard work of Mr. Loomis or simply by the preference of the voters for the advanced policies of the Progressives over the conservative position of the Heil administration, is still a question here. The Progressives did lose at least one place in the Assembly.

It does seem certain, though, that the vote was not on the isolationism issue, for both candidates were essentially isolationist. German-born Governor Heil, while talking much about "100 per cent Americanism" and need to back the war to the limit, has refused to call a special session of the Legislature to deal with special war problems, and openly praised one Wisconsin Congressman who has a staunch isolationist record. On the other hand Mr. Loomis held firmly throughout the campaign to the isolationist philosophy expressed in local and national affairs by the party sponsors, the brothers Robert M. and Philip La Follette.

It is recalled that the Progressive Party goes back to June, 1924. Senator Robert M. La Follette, "the elder," sent a delegation to the Cleveland National Republican Convention, hoping to get the Presidential nomination. The convention turned down his platform and gave him but a smattering of votes for the nomination. Accordingly the delegation called a rump convention "for progressive political action," at Cleveland on July 4, and promptly chose "Old Bob" as its Presidential nominee, and the name Progressive, for the party. The platform called for: public ownership of water power and railways; strict public control of all national resources, recognition of agriculture as the basic national industry; and abrogation of the power of the Supreme Court to invalidate legislation.

The Progressive candidate in that 1924 national election polled only 4,882,000 popular votes, 34 electoral votes.

This trouncing served to prevent the party from spreading to national proportions. Back home, though, it grew to a dominating position, subsequently sending son Robert, Jr., to the Senate and son Philip into the Governor's chair.

Stage Manager

With Philip as stage manager the party made another hopeful and dramatic attempt to extend itself nationally in 1938. At a meticulously planned convention here in May there was proclaimed the birth of the National Progressives of America. Behind son Philip, as he broadcast the news, was a mammoth flag, explained later as intended to portray the marked ballot, but reminding many who saw the picture published throughout the country of a Nazi swastika. It was generally supposed at that time that the La Follettes were looking forward to the Presidential campaigns of 1940 and 1944. But too many things happened from there on, and the party remained very much a family affair, confined to Wisconsin except for a few followers in Minnesota among Socialists and Farmer-Laborites, and with Phil's subsequent defeat for the Governorship adding nothing to its local prestige.

As indicated by that 1924 platform, the Progressive Party has been from the start liberal. Son Robert, until he began to espouse the isolationist cause, was regularly designated by the Chicago Tribune not as a Progressive but, along with Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, as a "Radical," with a capital "R."

Ripe Territory

The party has, and does today behind Mr. Loomis, reflect a distinctly Socialistic flavor. Wisconsin has long been ripe territory for experiments in Socialism. Milwaukee for many years had a Socialist Mayor, Daniel Hoan. In late years, though, the Socialists have lost power as a party, many having found either the New Deal or the La Follette Progressives offering an effective medium for expression of their views.

The La Follette isolationism prior to Pearl Harbor was consistent with the isolationism of Socialist leader Norman Thomas, so there may be no incongruity in the party's "radicalism" on domestic issues and its conservatism, of the kind associated more closely with that of the old-guard Republicans, on foreign policy.

Through these years Wisconsin has operated on a three-party system, with Progressives, Republicans and Democrats, as well as Socialists and other minority groups, putting up candidates for most offices. It was felt only a few days ago that the state was on its way back to the two-party system, but the election of Mr. Loomis revives the sinking Progressives, and gives new life perhaps to the La Follettes themselves. Philip is in the South Pacific as a Major in the Army and is not closely concerned at the moment. Son Bob, quiet for many months now, is still active behind the scenes, and may be expected now to intrude himself more into state and national affairs.

Woman Lands Plane as Pilot Is Left Behind

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 18 (AP)—Mrs. B. A. Freed has learned how to pilot an airplane—learned it the hard way, while aloft alone over the Galesburg Airport.

Her exciting experience began when she and her husband prepared to fly to their home in Moline, Ill., in his small monoplane. He cranked it from the outside. She sat in the cabin.

Somehow or other—apparently she opened the throttle and released the brakes — the craft roared away and lifted into the air.

The 40-year-old woman grasped the auto-like steering wheel control and circled the airport twice.

Arthur Currey, Airport manager, cleared the field and called an ambulance.

Mrs. Freed then drew on the knowledge she had gained while watching her husband operate the plane on cross-country jaunts. She ascertained the correct approach angle while watching another ship land. She attempted to return to the good earth. The plane seemed to bounce 30 feet and zoomed skyward again.

She tried a second descent. The plane skimmed across a field of tall corn, alighted on the airport and rolled to a stop with only minor damage.

Move Is Initiated To Save Caballero

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 18 (AP)—A move was under way here today to enlist the aid of President Roosevelt and the Chief Executives of all the other American Republics in an effort to save the life of Francisco Largo Caballero, a former Premier of Republican Spain who has been reported to be a Spanish prisoner.

Diego Martinez Barrio, last President of the Spanish Parliament, presided at a meeting of Spanish Republican refugees here last night, some 24 hours after the Berlin radio had reported the arrest in France of Largo Caballero and Santiago Casares Quiroga, another former Spanish Premier, and their delivery to the Government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Telegrams will be sent to all the American Presidents, and Señor Barrio said a delegation of refugees now in the United States probably would call on President Roosevelt.

Federal Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt told heads of Government Departments and agencies yesterday that he was "most anxious" that no man be deferred from military service because of his employment by the Federal Government.

In a memorandum sent to the Departments, the President asked for cancellation of deferment already given and said no further requests for deferment because of Government employment should be made by Government agencies or employees.

The President added, however, that he knew that "in certain technical or highly scientific or specialized branches of the service there are a few employees who, by reason of unique experience, are really irreplaceable by women or older men."

He instructed Departments to write him full details of such cases so that they could be passed on inidividually.

Arkansas to Use Wood Auto Plates

By the Associated Press

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 18

The Arkansas Revenue Department, unable to obtain metal for motor vehicle registration plates, has adopted a pressed pine pulp board for 1943 plates on trucks, busses and motorcycles. Clips will be issued for attachment to 1942 tags on passenger license plates.

The new plates will be processed from yellow pine grown in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Chicago Democratic Machine Undergoing Radical Change?

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A relatively minor local political problem has resolved itself in such a way as to suggest to many observers here that there may be under way behind the scenes in the Chicago Democratic machine some kind of revolutionary movement. The problem had to do with political, and, the Chicago Crime Commission charged, unlawful, appointments to the City Civil Service Commission. Mayor Edward J. Kelly has, in compliance with repeated and widespread pleadings, changed the complexion of that merit board to conform with the law and with strongly expressed preferences for a nonpolitical control.

That this action came after, not before, the Nov. 3 election is held by some to indicate that the situation may have been handled on its merits rather than for the effect it might have on the voting attitude of those many citizens who had sought such action.

The difficulty over the Commission started last summer after it had acquitted four policemen of charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty. The Crime Commission, the Chicago City Club, the Citizens Civil Service Association, the Citizens School Committee, and a large number of other citizen groups termed the decision a political "whitewash," and demanded that the case be reviewed and that the Commission personnel be removed. It was pointed out that while the law said that the three members of the Commission must include representatives of both parties, actually all three were Democrats, one, Wendell Green, Negro, who was a Republican when appointed, having changed his party affiliation. In the Nov. 3 election Mr. Green was elected on the Democratic ticket as an Associate Judge of the Municipal Court.

Political Basis

It was argued also that the Commission was as a whole appointed and operated on political basis and had not acted in the best interest of the merit system.

Mayor Kelly finally named a special committee of judges to examine the records of the commission and the case of the policemen. This committee, including Federal Judge William J. Campbell, as chairman, is still studying those records, but meanwhile on Nov. 5 the Mayor announced that he had removed from the Commission its chairman Joseph Geary, and Mr. Green

In Mr. Geary's place he appointed a Chicago restaurant-chain owner, John P. Harding, who, in accepting, said he would not take the $7,500 yearly salary that goes with the job. In place of Mr. Green he appointed James B. Cashin, also a Negro, recently appointed to the Board of Education, and who has resigned that position to take the new one. The other member of the Commission William A. Ronan, remains. Mr. Geary was made City Sealer at a salary of $4,500.

The Crime Commission, the Chicago City Club, the Woman's City Club, and others agree that the action is "a step in the right direction," and generally commend the Mayor. Civil service leaders approve the two appointments.

Quiet Election

Beyond the details of this case, though, are the political circumstances up against which they have developed. Independent observers are pointing to the fact that there was virtually no violence and no evidence of vote-tampering or stealing in the Tuesday election, a situation unusual in the history of the Kelly machine.

Some see significance in the fact that while in the past Mayor Kelly has maintained a firm friendship with the Chicago Tribune, broken only superficially during national elections when the two have been on opposite sides of the fence, this connection has now apparently been completely served. The Tribune may have inspired this by its printing recently of a picture purporting to show the Mayor speaking, some time ago, on a platform on which a Nazi flag was unfurled. The Mayor declared this to be a "trick" and noted that the Tribune itself back at the time of the incident had approved and given wide publicity to his explanation that he did not know the flag was to be thus unfurled during his speech.

At any rate the Mayor said some time before the election: "I appreciate the Tribune friendship but such matters do not count now. If the Tribune and others oppose me for taking this course that's too bad."

That was the first time the Mayor had openly admitted that Tribune link or openly renounced it.

Whether or not a political institution such as the Chicago Democratic machine which has been built up over half a century under a series of strong leaders, can actually "reform" itself, is a question observers are now led to ask as they see other evidences giving some credence to the claim that Mayor Kelly, perhaps with President Roosevelt's urging, has determined to be a "good mayor."

Many doubt that there is any degree of sincerity behind gestures of honesty and efficiency. Some hold that the machine may be realistic, though, and acting for its own good, as it sees a Democratic faction which has battled it over some years now growing in strength. Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, leader of an insurgent group including the late Gov. Henry Horner, State Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, and the defeated candidate for Congressman-at-large Benjamin Adamoski, led the Democratic ticket in sweeping away all opposition in the county voting Tuesday.

Readiness to Talk

A conciliatory atmosphere has developed meanwhile in the Kelly-controlled Board of Education. James B. McCahey, Board Chairman, has even been complimented by highly respected independent financial sources for his attempts to run school affairs efficiently. In turn Mr. McCahey recently has shown an unaccustomed readiness to talk with reporters.

All this is admittedly taken with a grain of salt by those who are not unused to the maneuvering of political "bosses." The underlying makeup and complexion of the machine is unchanged, it is claimed.

Ramirez Is to Succeed Tonazzi As Argentine Minister of War

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 18 (AP)—Gen. Juan Tonazzi, War Minister in the Conservative Cabinet of President Castillo, resigned last night.

President Castillo announced General Tonazzi would be replaced by General Pedro Ramirez.

The reasons for General Tonazzi's resignation were not immediately disclosed. He is known, however, as a close friend of former President Augustin P. Justo, serving as Secretary-Adjutant to Señor Justo when the latter was War Minister, and Aide-de-Camp during Señor Justo's presidency.

Señor Justo frequently has been mentioned as a likely liberal coalition candidate for President in the 1943 elections.

General Ramirez, commander of the Cavalry Corps, served from 1907 to 1913 as an Argentine officer in the regiment of Hussars in the German Army. Prior to his appointment as head of cavalry, he was director of the General Staff School. He has not been prominent in politics.

Gen. Juan Tonazzi directed the suppression of the junior aviation officers "putsch" in September, 1941.

In June, 1941, he told an Argentine Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities he would investigate "Nazi" influences within the Army.

Following discovery of the "plot" in which younger officers allegedly planned to seize control of airfields as a preliminary to a coup d'etat, General Tonazzi removed Gen. Angel M. Zuloala from command of the United States-trained Argentine Air Corps. Twenty officers were arrested.

Five flying officers were later removed from their command as President Castillo hailed the thwarting of what he termed a Radical Party-inspired revolt against his Conservative administration. Radical Party members retorted the "plot" had been staged to strengthen President Castillo's domestic political position.

Let the Bells Ring Louder

Let the trees be taller—let the holly be greener and the berries redder! America has the true spirit of Christmas—let it rise higher and higher to fill our hearts with courage! It's important to celebrate the holiday season this year, for we must hold high the shining symbol of Christmas for all the peoples of the world to see—the bright light of faith and freedom that will finally lead us out of the night into the Sunshine of "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will"!

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2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa. 15th and Locust Streets

East Gets Gas Ration Cut As West Fights Rationing

By the Associated Press.

Eastern motorists last night had their gasoline allowance reduced, effective Nov. 22, while in Congress a drive developed to postpone nation-wide rationing of gasoline scheduled to start on Dec. 1.

The Office of Price Administration anuounced that beginning Nov. 22 the value of gasoline ration coupons in A books now used in 16 Eastern States will be reduced from four to three gallons. Rationing is now effective in 17 Eastern States, but one of those—West Virginia—was excepted from today's order, for the time being.

An official announcement said that other measures to curtail fuel oil consumption in non-war industries and for heating of certain types of buildings are now being drafted and will be announced soon.

Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, said the cut had been ordered because of the shortage on the East Coast, intensified by military requirements.

On Capitol Hill, Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma said a score of Congressmen had assured him they would support his resolution to set up a three-man board to study the entire petroleum situation. Mr. Johnson's resolution, if adopted, automatically would forestall nation-wide application of gasoline rationing for three months to give the Board a chance to complete a survey.

Ever since the plan for nation-wide rationing of gasoline was announced, Representatives from the West, Midwest and some from the South have protested it would unnecessarily inconvenience residents in areas where oil supplies are plentiful.

President Roosevelt told his press conference he had no views to express on the congressional demands for postponement of nation-wide gasoline rationing, but said he expected to talk later this week with William M. Jeffers, the Government's Rubber Administrator.

Meanwhile the Federal Bureau of Investigation was reported checking rumors current in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and other Middlewestern cities that gasoline rationing would be postponed, perhaps indefinitely.

The Cleveland Regional Office of the Office of War Information said the investigation was disclosed by "highest officials" of the OPA, who flatly denied there would be a further delay in starting the rationing program.

Spy Sub Was Bombed En Route to Florida

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—An indication that the enemy submarine carrying Nazi saboteurs from France to Florida last June was bombed en route was given Nov. 16 at the treason trial of Anthony Cramer, German-born mechanic, charged with aiding two of them.

Mr. Cramer testified in Federal Court that when he met Thiel, one of the executed saboteurs, he asked Thiel if he had come here by submarine, but that Thiel said he would tell him about that some other time.

Later, however, in discussing bombings, Thiel let slip a remark which Mr. Cramer said indicated the Nazis had had a rough voyage. Mr. Cramer said he asked Thiel how it felt to be bombed, and Thiel replied:

"Well, the first time you're scared to death, but you gradually get used to it. The only time I was really scared was when I came over and we were bombed."

Mr. Cramer said he then asked Thiel: "Oh, so it was a submarine you came on?"

Halsey's Home Town Plans Big Celebration

ELIZABETH, N. J. (AP)—This home town of Vice-Admiral William B. Halsey, Jr., is making plans for a big "Halsey Day" celebration soon.

Mayor James T. Kirk said the whole town was excited over the idea of honoring its famous native son with the mightiest celebration in its history. He said no date had been fixed for the celebration.

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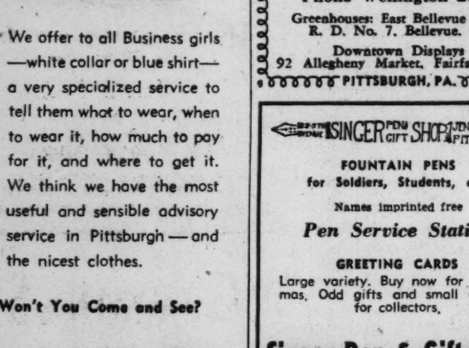

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Bright new toys . . decorations as gay as a sprig of poinsettia give Toyland a festive air . . . give you the urge to shop. Come in . . . do your shopping early! Get better selection.

Treat the youngsters to a ride on the minature B & O train. . . . 10c plus 1c tax.

Boggs & Buhl, Basement

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jailbreak, and solves homicide case.—M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED — Comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART — Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG SHOT—Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite gangster motif.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—Murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Musical about West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT — Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief according to formula.—M. Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M. Y. C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of peril.—M. Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Introduces an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. The usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wisecracks by musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical. —M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sentimentalities.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK — Sentimental crime melodrama.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN — Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic fangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M .Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutauity and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

© RKO Radio

Walter Slezak
In "Once Upon a Honeymoon"

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer learns about Nazi pattern of conquest, and is rescued from her Quisling husband by an American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish perseution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings. —M. Y.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give a Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

STREETS OF CHANCE—Man who has lost his memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove his innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Certain morbid aspects.—M.

I WAS FRAMED — Meledrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself, under new name and is cleared by confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS — Melodrama about Parisienne who sacrifices self to aid Free French flier and his comrades. Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Musical snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of farmers against dictatorial wholesalers. Rough and tough but effective, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored and too horrific at times.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—A few passages are engaging, humorous or poignant, otherwise pedestrian and over sentimental. —M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neat detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication. —M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Average mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy.—M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective melodrama about homesteaders vs. crooked miners.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN — Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental.—M. Y. C.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—Persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes best of second-rate spy story. Opening scenes moving and effective.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet airarm.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff —M.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce. —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about husband working in father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages in poor taste. Otherwise one of the best of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazlism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Western against background of 1860's. Arrested mental development used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction but, on the whole, written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Story of New York tax driver leading Burma convoy. Exciting scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Algerians' Hostility to Nazis And Italians Told by Radio

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP) — The hostility of the populace in Algiers to the Germans and Italians captured in that city was described in radiocasts from the scene by a correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The correspondent, Charles Collingwood, noted that there were two important facts evident: "The first is the popularity of the American Army in North Africa and the second is the hatred of these people here for the Germans and Italians."

Mr. Collingwood also described the scene as the Italians went through a street:

"When the Italians had gone by and this French crowd in Algiers was still there on the street a truck full of tired, dirty American soldiers came down the street. And the French cheered, and cheered and cheered," he said.

The correspondent said that people had noted their uniforms and had told them how glad they were the Americans were in Algiers.

Navy Plane Crashes With Nine Fatalities

MELBOURNE, Fla., Nov. 18 (AP) —A Navy patrol bomber, attached to the Atlantic Fleet squadron at near by Banana River Air Station, crashed in heavy weather five days ago with a loss of nine men, the Navy revealed Nov. 16.

Thre petty officers escaped unaided from the wrecked plane before it sank. They inflated life jackets, then inflated a rubber raft.

The Navy listed these as lost: the pilot, Lieut. (jg) Glen D. Shroeder of Rochester, Minn.; second pilot, Ensign Charles W. Hanna of Algona, Iowa; Ensign James Littlehales, Jr., of Bethesda, Md.; Ensign Howard Sage of New York; John Melvin Wages, Aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, of Willow Springs, Mo.; Francis William Cole, Aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, of West Cornwall, Conn.; Walter Harlem Smith, Aircraft Radioman, third class, of Kodiak, Tenn.; Louis Arthur Rivard, Seaman, second class, of Chelmsford, Mass., and George Robert Wheeler, Apprentice Seaman, of Miami, a passenger-observer from the Banana River Station.

The rescued were: Belois Vernon Cooper, Aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, of Lynn, Mass.; James L. Dodson, Aviation Metalsmith, third class, of Shawnee, Okla., both slightly injured, and Lawrence Leslie Nash, Seaman, second class, of Shelburn, Md.

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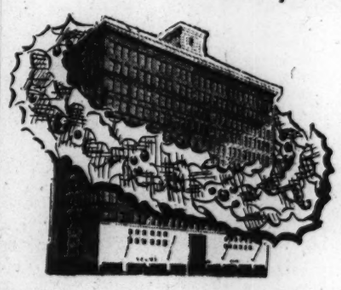

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World Order

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS becoming apparent to liberty-loving people everywhere that, following the present violent invasion of the rights of men and nations, new international relations will need to be established. The present difficulties of a world at war should increase the determination to understand the requisites for the establishment of a just peace, and make men ready to act wisely. Anything less than the ultimate victory of righteous government is unthinkable in this age of spiritual and scientific enlightenment. It may well be remembered that, as James Russell Lowell says in his poem, "The Present Crisis," "They have rights who dare maintain them."

The maintenance of such rights, however, is not a matter of conjecture; rather is it posited and supported by definite laws of equity and justice. From earliest time, tribes and nations everywhere have formed their rules of conduct according to some simple code or accepted precepts. The code with which we are most familiar, and which, for many centuries, has influenced righteous governments, is the Mosaic or moral law known as the Ten Commandments.

During the forty days in which Jesus of Nazareth sojourned in the wilderness in spiritual preparation for manifesting to the world the Messiah or Christ, his authority in refuting the arguments of the carnal mind was the moral law of Moses, the highest spiritual concept then known to the world. But it is further written of him (Matthew 4:17), **"From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."** In presenting to the world the gospel of the kingdom of heaven, Jesus did not repudiate the moral law of Moses. Rather did he discern and demonstrate its two great universal laws—loving one supreme God and loving one's neighbor as oneself. The Master's teaching and healing exemplified these two laws, which he showed were applicable to every human need. Upon these two laws, apprehensible to the people of his time, Jesus based his revelation of the kingdom of heaven as a way of right thinking and right living.

The teaching of Christian Science supports the Messianic order and shows how adequate relationship and government must have their foundation in the kingdom of heaven on earth. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 174): **"The thunder of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount are pursuing and will overtake the ages, rebuking in their course all error and proclaiming the kingdom of heaven on earth. Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."**

That which is taking place in the world today shows very clearly how these great spiritual laws are overtaking our own civilization, and sternly rebuking all that obstructs the manifestation of God's kingdom on earth. The time has come to adapt these basic laws of good government to the working out of the problems of all nations. Much right thinking will be necessary, and in carrying forward a righteous program this can be done only through acquiring a right understanding of the unchanging laws of God. Spiritual discernment and some familiarity with the Greek writers enabled the Apostle Paul to present the gospel of the kingdom of heaven to the intellectual but idolatrous Athenians. From Mars' Hill he declared to their inquiring statesmen that God **"hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, . . . for in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said. For we are also his offspring"** (Acts 17:26, 28). The logic of Paul's eloquent address appealed to the Athenians' high sense of reason and coincided with the sayings of their great writers, and "certain men clave unto him."

Christian Science also makes its appeal to reason. **"Reason rightly directed,"** Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 494), **"serves to correct the errors of corporeal sense,"** and it opens the way for fair adjustments. The present vast upheaval may mark the beginning of a new epoch in human history whose pattern we may not now determine. But spiritual discernment, right reasoning, and an understanding of God's universal law may be trusted to open the way for the formation of a code of peaceful living in which all may find satisfaction and freedom from fear, want, and unjust laws.

Not alone to the reins of government or the skill of diplomacy does the preparation for this new reign of peace belong. Each individual may help by bringing his own thinking and living into accordance with the laws of the kingdom of heaven. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 227): **"Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © William Reid, Edinburgh

MELROSE ABBEY: STILL ONE OF THE FINEST PIECES OF ARCHITECTURE IN SCOTLAND

THE RUINED ABBEY of Melrose, now restored by His Majesty's Office of Works, stands on low ground between the Eildon Hills and the river Tweed. The abbey was founded by David I, of Scotland, in 1136. Its history would fill a volume and leaves one wondering that so much of the structure still remains. The only part which now stands consists of the choir, transepts, and portions of the nave and central tower, but it is still one of the finest pieces of architecture in Scotland. With what regard for the dignity and worth of labor these old craftsmen toiled is shown by the beauties which close scrutiny constantly reveals.

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright
Go visit it by the pale moonlight,"

said Scott. But for those who prefer not to visit the ruins at midnight the description can be read in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." There are those who hint that Sir Walter himself was too sensible a man to go poking about ruins at that eerie hour. In any case, the description is worth reading and few will deny that the abbey, whether by the light of the moon or the sun, is a picture to remember.

A ordem do mundo

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

EM TÔDA PARTE, para as pessoas que amam a liberdade está tornando-se evidente que em seguimento à presente incursão violenta contra os direitos dos homens e das nações, será necessário estabelecer novas relações internacionais. As dificuldades atuais de um mundo em guerra deveriam aumentar a determinação de se compreenderem os requisitos para o estabelecimento de uma paz justa, e preparar os homens para agir com sabedoria. Qualquer resultado que seja aquém da vitória final de um govêrno justo é inconcebivel nesta época de iluminação espiritual e científica. Será bom lembrar que, como diz James Russell Lowell, no seu poema, "The Present Crisis" (A Crise atual): "Têm direitos aqueles que ousam sustentá-los."

O apôio a tais direitos, não é, todavia, assunto para conjeturas; essa pergunta é, antes, formulada e sustentada por leis definidas de equidade e justiça. Desde os tempos primitivos, as tribus e as nações por tôda parte formaram suas regras de conduta segundo qualquer código simples ou preceitos que tiveram aceitação. O código com o qual estamos mais familiarizados e o qual, por muitos séculos, tem influenciado os govêrnos justos, é a lei Mosaica ou lei moral conhecida como os Dez Mandamentos.

Durante os quarenta dias em que Jesús de Nazaré permaneceu no deserto preparando-se espiritualmente para manifestar ao mundo o Messias ou Cristo, sua autoridade para refutar os argumentos da mente carnal era a lei moral de Moisés, lei essa que era o mais alto conceito espiritual conhecido até então no mundo. Mas as Escrituras dizem dêle ainda (Mateus 4:17), "Desde então começou Jesús a prègar, e a dizer: Arrependei-vos, porque é chegado o reino dos céus." Ao apresentar ao mundo o evangelho do reino dos céus, Jesús não repudiou a lei moral de Moisés. Pelo contrário êle discerniu e demonstrou suas duas grandes leis universais—amar um supremo Deus e amar ao nosso próximo como a nós mesmos. Os ensinamentos e as curas do Mestre exemplificaram estas duas leis, que êle mostrou serem aplicáveis a tôda necessidade humana. Foi sôbre estas duas leis, ao alcance da compreensão da gente do seu tempo que Jesús baseou sua revelação do reino do céu como um modo de pensar e viver correto.

O ensinamento da Ciência Cristã sustenta a ordem Messiânica e mostra como as relações adequadas entre povos e govêrnos têm de ter seu fundamento no reino do céu na terra. Na página 174 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreve: "O trovão do Monte Sinai e o Sermão da Montanha estão no encalço dos tempos e lhes passarão na frente, repreendendo no seu percurso todo êrro e proclamando o reino do céu na terra. A Verdade está revelada. Só precisa ser praticada."

O que se está dando hoje em dia no mundo mostra claramente como estas grandes leis espirituais estão passando na frente da nossa própria civilização, repreendendo severamente tudo quanto obstrue a manifestação do reino de Deus na terra. É chegado o tempo para se adaptar essas leis básicas do govêrno bom para resolver os problemas de tôdas nações. Haverá necessidade de muito pensar correto, e ao levar adiante um programa de justiça, tal programa só poderá ser executado se adquirirmos a compreensão exata das imutáveis leis de Deus. O discernimento espiritual e alguma familiaridade com os escritores gregos fez com que o Apóstolo Paulo pudesse apresentar o evangelho do reino do céu aos atenienses inteletuais, porém idólatras. Do meio do Areopago declarou êle aos cidadãos que o inquiriam que "de um sangue [Deus] fez tôda a geração dos homens, para habitar sôbre tôda a face da terra; . . . porque nele vivemos, e nos movemos, e existimos; como também alguns dos vossos poetas disseram: Porque somos também sua geração" (Atos 17:26, 28). A lógica do eloquente discurso de S. Paulo encontrou éco no alto sentido de razão dos atenienses e coincidiu com os dizeres de seus grandes escritores, e "alguns varões . . . creram."

A Ciência Cristã dirige também seu apêlo à razão. "A razão; conduzida corretamente", escreve Mrs. Eddy na página 494 de *Science and Health*, "serve para corrigir os êrros do sentido corpóreo", e abre caminho para um ajustamento equânime. A vasta efervescência atual pode estar marcando o começo de uma nova época na história humana cujos padrões ainda não podemos agora determinar. Mas podemos confiar em que o discernimento espiritual, o raciocínio lógico, e uma compreensão da lei universal de Deus abrirá o caminho para a formação de novo código de vida pacífica na qual todos podem encontrar satisfação e a libertação do mêdo, da privação, e de leis injustas.

Não é apenas às rédeas do govêrno ou à habilidade da diplomacia que cabe a incumbência de preparar êsse novo reino de paz. Cada individuo pode ajudar, pondo seu próprio pensar e viver de acôrdo com as leis do reino do céu. Em *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy escreve (pg. 227): "A Ciência Cristã ergue o estandarte da liberdade e exclama: 'Segui-me! Escapai do cativeiro da doença, do pecado e da morte!' Jesús marcou o caminho. Cidadãos do mundo, aceitai a 'liberdade da gloria dos filhos de Deus,' e sêde livres! Isto é vosso direito divino."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Author Makes a Call in Peru

VISIT THE HOME of Indian José Sanguillo in Sapallanga. Pass through a eucalyptus lane, jump across an irrigation ditch . . . and knock at a large double door, carved with two sirens and surmounted by a jutting tiled roof.

Little Mercedes in long dust-dragging skirts peeks out with big black eyes, opens the door wider, smiles, and without a word rustles off ahead of you down the brick-paved corridor, her two shiny black pigtails, interwoven with red ribbon, bobbing on her shawl-covered shoulders.

The buildings sprawl about easily in quiet isolation in the roomy yard. At the end of the corridor is the main room of the adobe tile-roofed house—only one sliding-door window. . . . Half in the corridor, half on stilts over the patio, is the *tobanco*, or sleeping quarters, under a roof of light bamboo covered with sun-baked clay. Around an "L" is the kitchen. . . . Near by hangs jerked meat and a large *mate* or gourd, carved with Inca warriors. Pegged to one side of the house is a large wire-screen chicken-coop.

Near the back, a little garden—white lilies, yellow *sempasuchiles*, roses, something resembling purple petunias, carnations, and violets—clambers bravely against the brown wall. Near by is a reddish-leaved castor-bean tree.

In the second patio beyond a low adobe wall of large rectangular chunks, as if to imitate the huge stones of Cuzco, is the *chacra*, or cultivated field. Corn nods in the light breeze. There is a corral for burros; in one corner, a dumping ground.

Don José comes out in fur sandals, striped trousers, wide red sash, pleated shirt, leather jacket and felt hat—all made by him, not by his wife. He bids me welcome in prolonged formal phrases—honored he is that I should visit his humble establishment. My reply is equally formal and lengthy. After that everything is simple and jolly. . . .

We discuss the weather, crops, bugs, fiestas, and wool dyes—at odd times, on a primitive loom, José weaves blankets for the local market.

Late afternoon a cloth not too clean is spread over a little home-made table (most families have neither tables, chairs, or benches), and we—José, a son Carlos, and myself, none of the women—sat down to what for them was the second meal of the day, the first having been eaten about ten that morning. Terra cotta bowls steamed with soup of toasted barley *(máshica)*, potatoes, wheat and *sidça*, a sort of wild mustard. Then stew and rice, highly seasoned with *aji*, or chile—an unusual treat, for meat is rarely eaten.—From "Fire on the Andes," by CARLETON BEALS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Prudence Does Enough

"I'M WRITING to one of my soldiers," said Prudence, as Ann and I came into the living-room, one late afternoon, to share her fireplace. "To the nice one who wrote me that he liked the brownies I sent. Brownies aren't brownies without nuts and I forgot to put them in. I wrote a note of apology which the soldier answered right away. He said the boys thought they were a new kind of cookie, and that the raisins and chocolate were a good combination." Prudence laughed. "That was a joke on me. I didn't even know I had put raisins in. Emma found the nuts in a cup on the pantry shelf."

"Go on with your writing, Prue," Ann said, as she settled on the couch with a magazine. I took out my knitting and sat on a stool before the fire. We looked up to greet Emma who came to the door to speak to Prudence.

"Mrs. Proctor, I can't find the fat we use to fry the doughnuts in."

"Oh, I forgot to tell you," said Prudence. "I took it to the market along with the waste fat yesterday. There was such a lot of it that I couldn't resist adding it to what I had when I thought of the good it would do. We'll have gingerbread instead." Emma nodded, smiled a little, and went down the hall to the kitchen.

"I can't do enough," said Prudence, suddenly, vociferously, pounding on the desk and turning to look at us. "I want to get out and weld or sew on parachutes or make bullets."

"We know how you feel. We feel that way, too," said Ann. "But, Prudence, you work at the Red Cross five hours a day and write to soldiers and send packages to them. And you save tins and buy war bonds and market carefully, which is what we housewives are supposed to do. And you are always knitting on those enormous turtle-neck sweaters for the sailors, the ones other people dodge because they are so heavy."

"I know," said Prudence, "and Henry says that I'm too dreamy and absent-minded to work in a factory. He says I'd watch the pretty sparks, if I welded, and forget what I was doing."

"He's joking. He's telling you that we need you here. We'd all bank on you, Prudence, in overalls or a sailor suit," I said. And I meant it. Prudence does things differently, but she is dependable where it counts. "What do you write about to your soldiers?" I asked.

"Oh," she said, "silly things about Splendid and Steinway and how Emma's canary sings only when little Peter comes to see us. And about the vegetables we've put away for the winter, and the squash that looks like a rooster. I even told one of them about my new hat and how Henry said it looked like a cherry pie. You wouldn't think they would care for such feminine chit-chat. But they seem to. They are boys who don't get much mail. The first answers I had were mostly: 'Dear Mrs. Proctor, thank you for your letter. We are well and like the army. Your friend.' But now they answer my questions and tell me quite a lot. About the good things they have to eat, and about the people they meet on leave. Ann, here's a batch of letters you can read. They read mine to everyone else, so I know they wouldn't mind. The one from Ireland is awfully nice."

Ann tossed over several of the letters and opened one of hers eagerly. We read while Prudence wrote, her yellow head bent over the red blotter on the mahogany desk.

The telephone rang, on the table beside the desk. Prudence answered it. She said: "Of course, I'll take her place. Tomorrow and Thursday. Just let me know about the hours."

"That was the day nursery," Prudence explained. "They're short-handed and I'm going to help. I have to sell war stamps at the bank on Wednesday. Perhaps one of you—?" Ann murmured: "Mmm," through her reading. I said that I would see.

The living-room was darkening. I turned on the lights and poked the fire. Steinway rose from his place on the mantel, stretched, yawned, jumped to the back of the armchair and then to the floor. Splendid walked to Prudence from before the fire. He looked up at her, wagged his tail meaningly. That was the signal that it was time for his supper. "Time for mine, too," I thought.

I looked at Ann, smiling over one of the letters. "Prue, you do draw them out," she said. "Listen to this: 'Your description of the horse and buggy rides at the bazaar made me think of the sorrel mare my grandfather used to have. No matter how I pulled, she always ran to the barn when I drove her. He had a cow, too. I drove her to the pasture in the morning and back again at night. The fellows say they'd like to see that hat of yours.'"

As I put on my coat in the hall, Emma went into the living-room again. I didn't hear what she said, but Prudence's clear words came out to me: "Oh, Emma, bake the cornbread in muffin tins. I gave those heavy cast iron corn-stick pans to the scrap drive weeks ago. You know. The time I gave Henry's best coal shovel by mistake."

Ann came out into the hall, laughing. She turned back to Prudence.

"Good-bye, Prue," she said. "In my opinion," she pounded mockingly on the door frame beside her, as Prudence had pounded on the desk, "you not only do enough. You do what the children call *plenty*."

C. C. R.

Green Boughs

Now, in the winter when the ways are drear
And only memories come in to house
Their color with us, we have made more dear
The citadel by heaping of great boughs.
Boughs of the spruce that undertakes the storm,
And balsam branches sweet with sap, and fir;
Until a forest seems to grow and stir
About us by the fire, where we drowse
Dreaming a little, as the hours swarm
Toward the year's ending and a dark wind soughs
Beyond the threshold: dreaming of a blur
Of early light above a wooded spur
And mountains thrusting up their hearts to warm
The roots of all those brave trees we have seen
Whose beauty has no season; from whose screen
Earth has endowed itself with evergreen.

EDNA MEAD

And the Glory

Night's dusky hands have quarried
with shafts of light for bars
the great pearl moon imbedded
in the sapphire mine of stars.

Had we naught else of wonder
except the sky's design,
it would suffice our vision
with proof of plan divine.

KEITH THOMAS

Niagara Has a Serious Rival

I CONFESS to feeling a little sorry for folk from home who, having made the long voyage to Argentina, fail to make the trip up the great watercourse called the Paraná, to the Falls of Iguazú, (The Big Water). . . .

Off we tramped, preceded by a stolid Indian wearing a collarless shirt with a handkerchief tied around the neck, blue cotton trousers, and alpargatas (rough canvas shoes with a sole made of rope, and much worn by the poorer folk in the Argentine).

Even from the hotel we had a glorious panorama of the Falls; now we were to study them in detail and much nearer. . . .

An American visitor on seeing these marvelous cataracts is apt to attempt to compare them with Niagara; the difference, however, is startling. In the case of Niagara, . . . shops and factories and houses and other works of man surround it; at Iguazú the great encircling rush of water leaps out of the jungle and is again received into its green, impenetrable depths. It is all so fresh, so green, so virginal; easily we could imagine that "We were the first That ever burst, Into that Inland sea." High over La Garganta hangs a cloud of vapor, ever there, recalling that luminous sign that guided the children of Israel in the desert. The roar of the falls is continuous; again I fall back on poetry to voice my emotion; this time Francis Thompson: "That voice is round me like a bursting sea"; and again, the inspired language of the Apocalypse—"His voice was as the sound of many waters."

Here I am tempted to recall a possibly apocryphal story of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who, as a widow, visited Iguazú. On the eve of her departure the visitor's book was brought to her by the hotel proprietor in order that she might inscribe the conventional banalties. Seizing her pen, she wrote three words, followed by her signature; the delighted proprietor adjusted his glasses and read the tribute: "My poor Niagara."—From "Introduction to Argentina," by ALEXANDER WILBOURNE WEDDELL. (New York: Greystone.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Shipbuilder Kaiser Says a Good Word for Labor.....By Mary Hornaday

These days, when some persons would have you believe that all the workingman thinks of are strikes and higher wages, it's encouraging to hear Henry J. Kaiser give primary credit for his four-day Liberty Ship to labor.

"The four-day ship wasn't our executives' idea: it originated with the men in the yards and in the last week I have received 250 letters from men in various shipyards telling me how we could build them even faster," he told a Senate committee yesterday.

Men don't just stand at machines in this war and use their hands without their minds. Practically every war plant in the country now has its "suggestion box" into which workers drop written hints as to how production processes can be changed to save manpower or materials. In the Kaiser yards, a young engineer takes the suggestions and puts the most likely ones in blueprint form so they can be readily studied by plant officials.

Superintendents on the various boats are extremely anxious to find new time and material savings because it means that their boat may break the production record, which in the Kaiser yards is equivalent to winning the championship title in big league football. There's just as much competition and teamwork involved.

Awards for Production Methods

So important have employee suggestions become in this war that the War Production Board has set up its own system of awards, in addition to local factory recognitions. To date, 39 workers have been awarded certificates of individual production merit by this Government board headed by Ray Millholland, engineer, former factory works manager and widely known writer.

The improved operation for which the award is given is not always a complicated or highly technical one. For instance, Jason Harris, a young assistant foreman of the R. C. A. manufacturing company's plant at Indianapolis, Ind., was cited by the Government for recommending an acid bath for reclaiming worn-out files. The bath increases the life of a file from 200 to 300 per cent and makes available for other uses good files which are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

Other prize-winning suggestions have been highly technical.

Burnell E. Stewart suggested use of compressed wood fiber punching jigs as a substitute for steel jigs at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation at St. Louis, Mo., and thus enabled women workers to perform operations in half the time men using metal jigs required.

Samuel M. Feiner, who came to this country 20 years ago from Poland to serve as Rabbi for a Chicago congregation, has designed four gauges which are saving over 1,000 man-hours monthly in a Bethlehem shipyard on the West Coast.

Great Saving in Hours

A new method of grinding crankshaft bearing bolts was invented by Joseph Boucher and Joseph S. Chuhran, of the Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit. Under the old method 55 pieces were ground by one man in each eight-hour day. Now one man can grind 30 pieces an hour.

Guy W. Lewis, employee of the Newark Stove Company, Newark, Ohio, made a suggestion that prevented a two-month shutdown of the shell shop at his plant.

Frank E. Pressel, Jr., employed at the Inland Manufacturing Division of General Motors, Dayton, Ohio, suggested an improved method of making steam coils that reduced the time used in their production by 80 per cent.

These are among the winners who have received from the Government a handsomely engraved certificate bearing their names as a testimonial of service to war production. Many have also received cash or war bond recognition from their companies.

Spread of Benefits Needed

The question is now being raised in Congress as to whether the nation is getting full benefit from this vast amount of inventive genius at work. In the case of the Kaiser "four-day wonder," for instance, Mr. Kaiser admitted that, while other shipbuilders are welcome to come to his yards to observe his methods, there is no Government agency or central authority to pass the benefits of his experience on to other shipyards.

This would be accomplished in a bill now being considered by the Senate Military Affairs Committee for the establishment of an office of technological mobilization.

Mr. Kaiser has gone the bill's author, Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, one better and suggested that even after the war the discoveries of one industry shall be made available to competitors and that the inventor rather than his firm be compensated for the use of his patent.

The breaking up of patent monopolies, Mr. Kaiser believes, will spur American inventive genius to heights the world has never dreamed of.

The Country Speaks: New York

Movement Against Roosevelt Fourth Term.....By Alexander H. Williams

Ralph Nicholson, publisher of the New Orleans (La.) Item and brother of Leonard Nicholson, head of the Times-Picayune, in urging President Roosevelt to renounce a fourth term, has started a movement that will register increased momentum as the months pass and the Democratic Party gets around to its quadrennial mix-up in 1944.

Mr. Nicholson, in offering a list of 10 things he held United States newspapers should do to increase the national efficiency of the war effort, put his fourth term suggestion at the top of his paper. He is for increasing the work-week to 48 hours and the drafting of all civilians for whatever work is needed, the elimination of all unnecessary bureaus, activities and expenditures and a guarantee of freedom at once to subject peoples of all nations.

The Nicholson formula mortises perfectly with the views of conservative Democrats from Maine to California, and especially with those in New York State, whose movement against a possible fourth term for President Roosevelt crystallized before the New Orleans publisher's pronouncement.

With Presidential election two years away, opinion in Mr. Roosevelt's home State is widely divided on whether he will run again. On one side, persons who are believed to be informed of events both at home and abroad and who know Mr. Roosevelt see him giving attentive ear to New Dealers close to him whose jobs depend upon his continuance in the high office from which flows so rich a stream of Federal patronage. These persuasive ones are catalogued here as the "Palace Guard," and they are represented as stressing to Mr. Roosevelt, first, the need, as they see it, for him to continue as the chief directive of the United Nations' war effort—if the war is still on—and, if the war has ended in a victory for the United Nations before 1944, that he be the chief instrumentality in making the peace based upon the Four Freedoms.

By agreeing to this urge, Mr. Roosevelt, they hold, will go down in history the way he wants to go down.

The other side of the picture is quite a reverse of this. Some conservative Democrats see the mid-term elections this month as having effectively disposed of a fourth term. While they admit that it is not in exact keeping with American political tradition to change Presidential horses in the middle of the stream, they hold that Mr. Roosevelt is too wise politically to risk a fourth term, and they are, therefore, holding in abeyance the strategic plans they made to try to block any demand on the next Democratic National Convention that might emanate from the White House that the delegates "draft" the President for another four years.

In a word, they were determined that the same opposition to another term for Mr. Roosevelt that his candidacy met with in Chicago in 1940 be repeated, but this time with greater emphasis.

The fire was already started under the fourth term movement when the Republican sweep this month upset the Democratic apple cart and projected Thomas Edmund Dewey, backed by the Republican "Old Guard," as, at the moment, the chief looming figure whom the Republicans would match against a Roosevelt strength.

Many things can happen between now and 1944, and the political picture in the interim may be changed vastly from what it is today. But as the picture is projected on the national screen when this is written, neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Dewey will find the sailing toward the White House a pleasure trip aboard a grand yacht in a calm and sunny sea. Indications are that Wendell L. Willkie will be a voyager, backed by the same powerful forces which enabled him to stampede the Philadelphia Convention in 1940.

To Change the Subject:

Guideposts to Cheerfulness.....By D. K.

Some of the things we see about Chicago these days are cheering. Maybe priorities and things like that are good for us.

Take for example the girls in the fashion advertisements. We actually caught one of them smiling the other day. Not for years has such a thing happened.

The fashion model has long been supposed to appear sophisticated to the point of sadness. Her face bore a look which Grandma would have called "peaked." There's no telling why, but the more expensive the costume, the more wan the lady in the picture. The model who appeared swathed in mink, with a French room tidbit of a hat perched on her curls, was sure to be utterly overcome with boredom.

But now the pictures are different. It seems to have become fashionable to be alert and eager. The manikin sketches present animated women, many in sensible clothes. And there's that one picture we noticed of a model wearing a trim uniform and—yes, really!—a smile.

Another welcome change is in the appearance of the armored express trucks that carry precious cargoes of money about the Loop. They used to look like jails on wheels, their metal-reinforced sides painted a dull drab. Now you would take them for Fourth of July floats ready to join the holiday parade in Hometown. Not only are they bedecked with red, white and blue paint, but they bear the debonnaire slogan, "Keep 'Em Flying." Surely the money must be safe when carried in such vibrant vehicles.

Then there is the horse of Mr. Bonfig, Gold Coast grocer. Mr. Bonfig's father delivered his groceries in horse-drawn wagons in the '80's and '90's and even later, but in recent years, Mr. Bonfig, Jr., himself a veteran State Street purveyor to the big homes of this elegant area, used a motorized transport system. Who would ever think of resisting the trend toward gasoline, no matter how old and established his business? But last spring the whole picture changed, and Mr. Bonfig decided he would have to take his choice—make only one delivery a day, or use a horse and keep up his usual service. Never in the firm's 60 years on State Street had a Bonfig fallen down in making deliveries, so Mr. Bonfig enlisted equine aid.

He bought two horses, both fine animals acclimated to the city through experience in the market district. Now they plod along about their daily rounds just as horses used to do in our childhood days, minding their own business but at the same time giving a cheerful, unmechanized air to the big city street. Little kerosene lanterns dangling at the rear of each wagon, in lieu of electric tail-lights, give a final touch of the Victorian to these really ultra-modern delivery vehicles.

If you talk to Mr. Bonfig just one moment, you are convinced he is in earnest about his horses. He was amazed at the publicity he got as a result of his common-sense move. He certainly didn't return to horses to be quaint, and that's why we find it pleasant to watch Mr. Bonfig's horses trot along peacefully about their daily duties.

As we consider how easily Mr. Bonfig has made his adjustment, we realize, with satisfaction, that great numbers of Americans are doing the same thing, each in his own way, and it's consoling to think that some of these adjustments are in themselves contributing a note of cheerfulness to our city scene.

Algiers . . Tunis . . Morocco . . the Vichy Mystery

Allies expected to draw up determined program in place of the temporary arrangement in effect.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why did French North Africa—when France fell—line up behind the Vichy regime?

The answer to this mystery is achieved only by understanding the political situation which is developing in Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria under the impact of the Allied military occupation.

Although the Germans more or less discreetly supervised French activities in North Africa, the territory had not been occupied by German troops.

French colonists in North Africa, therefore, were much less subjected to direct German pressure than the population in Metropolitan France.

For the French in Europe, Vichy was mainly Germany's handmaid.

But to the French in North Africa, Vichy was merely a conservative regime which seemed likely to counteract the "reforms" of previous governments and to halt political and economic agitation on part of the poor whites and of the natives.

Internal political issues are different in Morocco on one hand and in Algeria and Tunis on the other.

While in Morocco the native society continues to develop segregated from the white invaders, and to live its own life in Algeria and Tunisia Europeans and Arabs are politically and economically closely linked.

Algeria from the administrative point of view has been part of metropolitan France. It was divided into three departments, Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, and the administration was supervised by the French Ministry of the Interior. Algeria sent deputies and Senators to the French legislative assemblies. Tunisia is a French protectorate under the nominal rule of the Bey of Tunisia.

Yet in spite of this administrative "assimilation" of Algeria to the mother country, the bulk of the native population was practically excluded from participation in French political life.

Deputies and Senators were elected by the white settlers and only by a very small part of the native "élite" which had become "French citizens."

In order to attain French citizenship, however, these natives had to give up their special "Mohammedan status" which had allowed them to live according to the Islamic religious law. Few of the Arabs were prepared to part with their religious customs and to risk being ostracized by their fellow-countrymen.

For all practical purposes, administration of the country was firmly in the hands of the whites who formed the wealthy upper class. M. Philippar, director of an important Algerian bank, has described the actual situation: "In Algeria, 800,000 white 'bourgeois' are surrounded by 5,000,000 natives, mostly peasants."

The situation in Tunisia differs somewhat from that in Algeria. Not only is the number of poor whites larger than in the neighboring country but half of the 180,000 Europeans in Tunisia are Italians, many of whom considered themselves as citizens of the fascist state.

Since the end of the last war, the natives in French North Africa showed increasing dissatisfaction with their exclusion from the political and economic direction of their country.

Many groups of the young Arab intelligentsia the "Young Morocceans" in Morocco, the "Neo-Destour" in Tunisia and the radical wing of the Mohammedan Congress in Algeria—went so far as to urge the complete abolishment of French rule over North Africa and the setting up of independent North African governments.

The bulk of the natives, however, did not follow the radical leaders and were merely striving for political and social reform in the framework of French political domination.

Their point of view is clearly developed in resolutions which the Algerian Mohammedan Congress voted in 1937 and which were forwarded to the French Government in Paris.

The main demands of the Algerian moderates were:

Application of the French social laws in North Africa, minimum wages of 20 francs a day for native agricultural workers, unemployment-relief, free teaching of Arab language in North African schools, liberty of the press and carrying out of the Blum-Violette proposals which foresaw the extension of the right to vote to 20,000 to 25,000 educated natives without obligation to renounce their special status.

The French colonists in North Africa, however, were by no means prepared to give up even a small part of their political and economic privileges.

When the left-wing government in Paris tried to carry out the Blum-Violette reforms the colonists increasingly adhered to Fascist movements such as the "Peasants' Front" of Dorgères (Green Shirts) and the French Popular Party of Jacques Doriot. Dorgères as well as Doriot have backed Vichy from the beginning and have become all-out collaborationists. The colonists actually succeeded in torpedoing the execution of the Blum-Violette reform.

Stiff resistance of the French colonials to all reform went hand in hand with radicalization of the native movements for political and economic progress.

In many political groups the moderates who wanted to collaborate with the French authorities were ousted from leadership. Communist agitation which so far had been rather unsuccessful among the natives in North Africa—the Congress of the French Communist Party in 1932 stated the complete failure of their propaganda in these regions — now spread and strikes and even armed resistance to French authorities became frequent.

The French left-wing parties tried to bring about a merger between the poor whites in the urban districts and the native workers in North Africa and to build up a strong trades union movement in North Africa. They succeeded in winning important political contests, especially the elections for Algiers city council.

When the war broke out, the internal situation in North Africa, especially in Algeria and Tunisia, was tense, but the majority of the native population despite widespread dissatisfaction remained faithful to France. They preferred and continue to prefer French domination to submission under the much harder rule of Nazis or Italian fascists.

This political background, however, explains why the French colonists in North Africa were anxious to line up behind the conservative Vichy-regime.

Vichy destroyed France's parliamentary institutions and it liquidated—at least o nthe surface—the political parties which had dared to reform the French colonial system.

All trade unions were dissolved and the colonists were no more bothered by wage claims on part of their workers.

The Vichy regime even eliminated the political and economic influence of the North African Jews to whom in 1871 the law Cremieux had given political equality with the French settlers.

The French colonists were glad enough to get rid of most dangerous economic rivals.

For the Frenchmen in North Africa, moreover, collaboration with Germany had mainly been an economic and not a political question as in Metropolitan France.

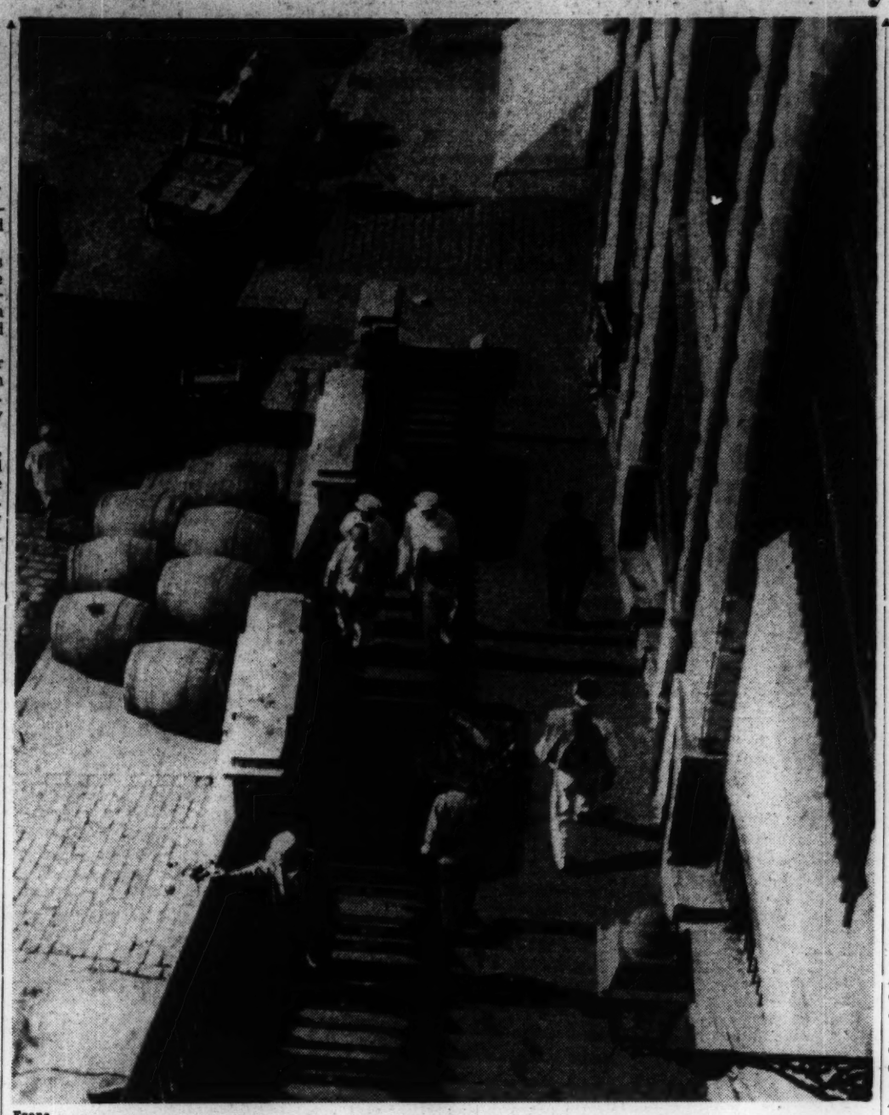
Although the Vichy regime vainly tried to take a neutral stand in the world conflict, Metropolitan France was increasingly drawn into the German orbit. Until the American occupation, however, French North Africa had the advantages of a neutral though a German-controlled country.

Thus there seems little question but that the original "acceptance" of Vichy authorities by the American occupying forces was in line with the wishes of many French colonists.

But the long-range implications appear to be in a great measure answered by President Roosevelt's current assurance that his arrangement is "temporary."

There can be no doubt that after a transitory period, the United States and Great Britain will have to carry out a determined policy in North Africa.

Allied influence on political developments in North Africa will be considered as significant for the general trend of the political system which the future victors will bring to a new brave world.



Egone

'Strange scenes . . . strange men . . . beneath an Afric sun . . .'

The conservatism of the French colonists in a land where only a small part of the native population become "French citizens," has up to now tended in the direction of Vichy.

Along Freedom's Trails the Traitors Tread

By R. H. Markham
Twelfth of 30 Articles

New York

"Fifth Column" is a modern expression and because of its newness, many people are inclined to think Fifth Columnists are of recent origin. But that kind of disloyalty is of ancient origin and has marred American history almost from the beginning.

Benedict Arnold, after betraying his country, issued a warm appeal to American soldiers and officers, urging them to cease their rebellion against the King, give up their support of the revolution, and work for the restoration of peace, unity and prosperity. He carried on exactly the same kind of propaganda against a free America that Bob Best and a small number of other Americans are now carrying on over the Berlin and Rome radios.

Also, a General-in-chief of the United States Army, while receiving a salary for holding that supremely important post, was likewise in the employment of the Spanish government and regularly received a subsidy of $2,000 annually from the Spanish King. His name was James Wilkinson; he was born in Maryland and was of pure English descent. Though entrusted by the government of the American people with the responsibility of protecting them and their land, at a very critical period, he regularly delivered military information to Spain for value received.

Spain was at that time not only a rival of America but a very formidable enemy. It held Florida, Texas, and practically the whole Far West. It cut off traffic down the Mississippi River, thus retarding the development of the Mid West. During many months, war with Spain seemed certain. Yet at that time America's General-in-Chief was in Spain's pay. He also enjoyed the protection of the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, who didn't know of his deception. That was literally a case of "selling America down the river"—the Mississippi River.

One of General Wilkinson's friends displayed even more outrageous disloyalty. His name was Aaron Burr; he was once Vice-President of the United States and very nearly became President. He was born in New Jersey from parents tracing direct descent to the most distinguished Puritan families.

Burr was a striking example of a politician turned traitor.

From his youth he was both popular and promising. And his charm was increased in certain circles by his audacity in breaking the rules of the game—every game. Coming from a ministerial family, he studied a little theology, but he found it too rigid and switched to law. Then Revolutionary War broke out and Burr immediately volunteered. Being brave and dashing, he made an excellent beginning, and though hardly more than a boy won positions of considerable responsibility, which soon brought him into direct contact with General Washington. The Commander-in-Chief was a firm, patient, duty-doer, and Burr thought him a "Brass Hat." He sympathized with the mediocre, selfish men trying to oust Washington. Burr wanted rapid promotion.

After the war he set up a law practice in New York, and proved a brilliant though superficial lawyer. He was sociable, witty, eloquent and generous. He was elegant, aggressive, astoundingly self-confident and attracted a multitude of friends, both men and women. His glamor and his ability to win people rapidly intensified the force of his ambition. He yearned for great wealth and unlimited power.

He had some success in politics and used his position to promote shady speculations. He attached himself to influential families and also to mass organizations such as New York's Tammany Hall, which appeared on the scene at that time. He was appointed to the United States Senate, played a leading role at first in winning New York votes for Jefferson's Democratic Party, and he became one of the most promising politicians in the whole country.

Members of the conservative (Federal) party courted him and the progressive (Republican) party supported him. The elite flattered him and the "Martling Men," meaning "the little fellows," cheered him. He had sweet words for them all and "set 'em up" to everybody wanting a treat. He even succeeded in snowing under the famous and honored Alexander Hamilton in a local election.

All the cheap politicians the world over could take lessons from Aaron Burr, as he rides high and dashes ahead! To the pious he talks as his grandpa, "old Hell Fire Jonathan Edwards"; to the dominant families he promises privileges; to the Tammany voters, abundance, good times and everything else. If he'd lived in 1942, he'd have promised tires by Christmas, low taxes and tanks full of fuel oil.

That was the line of the traitor, Aaron Burr, and he was so slick that the New York legislature endorsed him for Vice-President of the United States. He ran down to Philadelphia, which was the old National Capital, or rather he hurried down with fast horses, and won much congressional support. So when the votes for President of the United States were counted in the Electoral College, the glamorous Aaron Burr was tied with earnest, honest, crusading Thomas Jefferson. The election was thrown into Congress and for 35 ballots the deadlock continued.

A world war was raging. The British retained strong military posts in what is now Ohio. People in Great Britain, Spain and France were scheming to break up the American Union. All American commerce was on the point of being driven from the seas. America itself seemed on the verge of war. And at that moment American politicians in 35 ballots came within a hair's breadth of making the traitor, Aaron Burr, President.

It makes one tremble to think of that near catastrophe, but that vote was not strange. Burr, the unscrupulous and irresponsible, had so far been no worse than multitudes of other Americans—politicians, merchants, bankers, farmers. Hundreds of thousands of Burr's fellow citizens were cruelly exploiting the American Union for their own personal advantages and that's all Burr had done so far. Many American politicians right now are fully as selfish and unpatriotic in their demagogy as Burr had been up to that point.

On the 36th ballot he was made Vice-President instead of President and immediately began to prepare for further political advance. He ran for governor of New York in a campaign, of which one aim was to further a plot for the separation of the New England States and New York from the American Union. In the midst of a world war and the constant intrigues of European powers against America, practically every dissatisfied American state or region threatened to withdraw from the Union.

Some New York politicians who favored secession supported Burr, though he himself, at that time, may not have been for breaking up the Union. He was for votes and personal power, regardless of the Union. He was close to traitorous demagogues, just as he had been at Valley Forge when men were trying to oust Washington.

Burr was again defeated. And one of the reasons was Hamilton's vigorous opposition. Hamilton had called Burr a dangerous man. So Vice-President Burr killed Hamilton, in a duel. That act determined his future career. From then on he devoted himself entirely to plotting against the United States. He sought the aid of Spain and England through their emissaries here. He went abroad and sought their aid there. Apparently he wanted to plunge the United States into war, so as to be able to tear away the whole Middle West, or set up a new empire in Mexico; perhaps he even wanted to overthrow the government at Washington—anything to become powerful.

He asked England for money—far more than Benedict Arnold ever got. He asked Spain and France for money. He travelled about America plotting. He raised a little army and a tiny navy and launched a campaign against New Orleans, which America had just acquired.

The American Press denounced him for traitorous plotting. He was even indicted for sedition. Yet Senators helped him. Army officers associated with him. Even Andrew Jackson, the future President, gave him aid. The chief army general acted as an accomplice for a while. As this archplotter against his country travelled through certain pioneer regions, he was often cheered by common people, shown striking hospitality by some aristocrats, and warmly encouraged by influential Louisianians. He was arrested and tried by the Supreme Court but never convicted.

Failing here in his plots, he sailed to Europe, to get help for America's enemies. There also he failed and returned to New York to resume his law practice. On returning, this traitor was warmly welcomed by many New Yorkers, welcomed again into society, and sought by a large number of wealthy clients. He continued his practice for a full quarter of a century without suffering much inconvenience for his abominable disloyalty to his country.

Aaron Burr set out to do what princes, feudal lords and other conquerors have been doing for millenniums. He saw a fair, wide, poorly defended land and wanted to make himself its master. There was the whole Mississippi Valley and the whole of Mexico and the whole Far West. Cortez had won a kingdom with 600 soldiers, and Pizarro with a similar band. Alexander had conquered a world with fewer than twoscore thousand. Why shouldn't Aaron Burr do the same!

He was prevented by the loyalty of the American people and the American government. But after his collapse many other ambitious Americans great and small tried to break up the Union. Such disloyalists are still active. Many isolationist, demagogic politicians, party bosses, grafters, Bundists, anti-Semites, labor racketeers, sensational journalists, sectarian eschatologists are exploiting America for personal gain, regardless of the consequences.

Vigilance, loyalty and a counter movement stopped Aaron Burr; only that will stop the new little Burrs.

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Quartet Series Opens

'Flying Tigers' Due Today; 'Inside Britain' on Friday

Current films at the Metropolitan, Keith Memorial, and the State and Orpheum are announced to continue for another week. That leaves the Paramount and Fenway with a pair of new pictures arriving today; the Fine Arts, preparing for a new program Friday; and the RKO Boston bringing in a new stage and screen combination Friday.

"Flying Tigers," which heads the incoming bill at the Paramount and Fenway, tells about American volunteer pilots who began as soldiers of fortune flying in the Burma Road patrol. John Wayne, John Carroll, and Anna Lee have the featured roles in a cast which includes Paul Kelly, Mae Clarke, and Gordon Jones.

The companion feature is "Sunday Punch," which has something about a boxing bout and romance. In the cast are William Lundigan, Jean Rogers, Guy Kibbee, Dan Dailey, Jr., J. Carroll Naish, Leo Gorcey, and Rags Ragland.

* * *

'Inside Britain'

Leslie Howard and Gerald Kent are among those who will be seen in "Inside Britain," coming Friday to the Fine Arts. The picture deals with various civilian and military activities in Britain, including an account of raids by the British Navy and the RAF, views of Spitfire tests, and something about the ATS girls.

* * *

Continuing Films

Continued engagements are announced for the following films:

Metropolitan—"The Major and the Minor," with Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland; and "Buses Roar," with Richard Travis. Begins a second week today.

Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through," with Pat O'Brien, George Murphy, and Jane Wyatt; and "Moonlight in Havana," with Allan Jones and Jane Frazee. Continuing for a third week.

State and Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," with Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, and Janet Blair; and "The Spirit of Stanford." Continuing for a second week.

* * *

At RKO Boston

"Manila Calling," with Lloyd Nolan as a radio man who tries to arouse the Filipinos against the Japanese, will be on the screen at the RKO Boston starting Friday. Carole Landis has the feminine lead. On the stage will be Sammy Kaye and his orchestra.

* * *

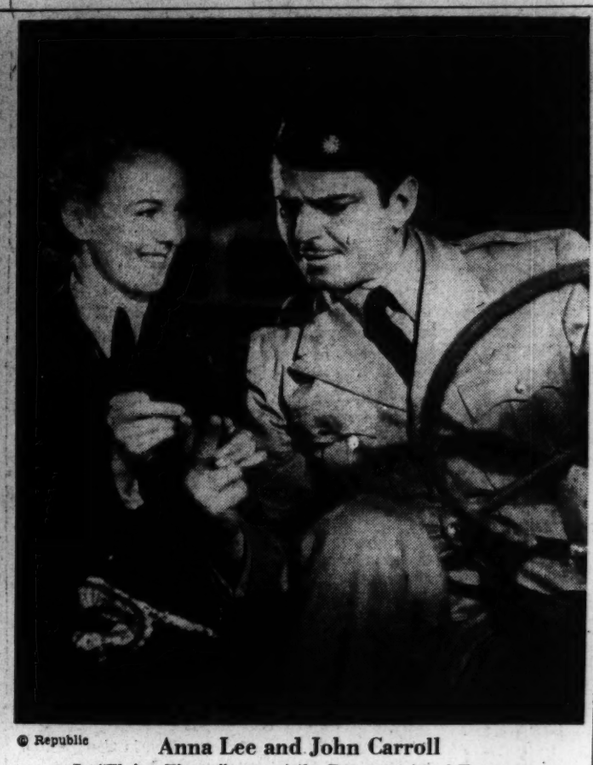
At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Footlight Serenade," with Betty Grable, John Payne, and Victor Mature, and "Highways by Night," with Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph, and Jane Darwell.

© Paramount

Ray Milland and Ginger Rogers

In a scene from "The Major and the Minor," continuing at the Metropolitan for a second week.



© Republic

Anna Lee and John Carroll

In "Flying Tigers," now at the Paramount and Fenway.

Stradivarius Group Heard In B. U. Hall

To be prized as an acoustic treasure—Jacob Sleeper Hall, where the Stradivarius Quartet (Messrs. Wolfinsohn, Robbins, Dick and d'Archambeau) gave a concert last evening under the auspices of the Boston University School of Music, in co-operation with the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. The noise of people climbing the wooden stairs, and the soft echo of their voices inside the broad room proclaim old-time wooden construction, little enough of which remains today where meeting-places are concerned. Then the sound of the playing when the performers get going on the platform tells of an auditorium which is itself a rare musical instrument.

* * *

Mr. Wolfinsohn and his associate artists are booked for a series of six monthly appearances at Jacob Sleeper, offering programs in illustration of the history of the string quartet. They seemed at this very first engagement to cover half the ground, presenting works of composers who flourished all the way from early in the seventeenth century to late in the eighteenth, from Peuerl, Variation Suite in F major (1611) to Haydn, "The Lark" Quartet, op. 64, No. 5 (1790).

But no doubt they will take up other matters falling inside those same dates at reunions to come. For important as chronology is in the study of history, we can look into a period, leave it a while and return to it without losing our bearings. Certainly Peuerl's four-movement Suite, Posch's Intrada, "Ludit author chromatice" (1621), Purcell's Four-part Fantasias for Strings, Nos. 1 and 2 (1680), and A. Scarlatti's Sonata a quattro in D minor (1720) represent a world entirely unlike that which "The Lark" of Haydn and the Quartet in C major, K. 465, of Mozart do.

* * *

Listeners, in all human nature, will want to verify or modify their impressions with examples of other composers' works in the same groupings. They may wish to test their preconceptions, too, regarding what is known as ancient music and what is accounted early classic. Perhaps they will revise certain fancies they have held; and at any rate, they will get hold of new facts.

Take a type of movement that seems to have been anciently in fashion, the Intrada, one specimen of which was brought to attention in the second division of the Peuerl Suite, and another in the "Ludit author chromatice" of Posch. A kind of slow and solemn march, it is a form that could not be reproduced today by the cleverest and most scholarly composer going. It wanted seventeenth-century society and mannners for its realization. It is clean out of the mood of any time but its own. **W. P. T.**

Greenleaf Gallery Show

Well off the gallery-trotter's beaten path is the Greenleaf Gallery. It is located at 212 Friend Street, close to the North Station. The pictures on exhibition are those of the proprietor, Jacob Greenleaf, who will undoubtedly be occupied at the easel when you visit. Mr. Greenleaf is eager, accommodating, and business-like. He is trying to present the arts without the formalities or formidableness of uptown conventions.

The walls are covered with canvases, top to bottom. The pictures represent the New England countryside in all four seasons. They show the painter's delight in characteristic vistas, culminating in towering mountain slopes, dipping down into valleys. Often Mr. Greenleaf follows a winding roadway; many of his pictures seem to grow out of the scenes that unfold surprisingly as we walk on a mountain path, or through the wooded countryside.

If it is not a road that provides the keynote, it may be a stream. In any event, Mr. Greenleaf seeks those views that impart repose and refreshment to the city-dweller. Among the landscapes are views of Lexington hills, Danvers flats, and vistas of the New Hampshire countryside.

There are several canvases portraying suburban Boston, the shingled houses that are characteristic of the outlying districts. Mr. Greenleaf has shown a particular aptitude for recording the side streets and modest residences. They would be recognized easily by anyone familiar with them.

* * *

Ross Gallery

At the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, are pictures by a group of local painters: Philip E. Bourne, Jr., Robert Brooks, Charles Lynch, and James Wingate Park.

From a typical group such as this we have an opportunity to see prevailing fashions in technique and subject. While one painter may still favor the docks and schooners of New England fishing ports, others show a preference for back streets, railroad stations, sheds, factories and weathered relics of abandoned houses. This is an era of realism, and many painters are disinclined to soften the harshness or moderate the plainness of their themes.

Mr. Bourne paints the coal yards, a farm and a hobo's retreat. He accentuates architectural values. Mr. Lynch works with a more allusive brush. Mr. Brooks finds a good subject beneath the bridge spans of the Charles. James Wingate Park is the most exuberant member of this group, painting "Pigeon Cove" and "White Christmas" with an exuberant brush and high keyed palette.

This exhibition will be on view through Nov. 28. **D. A.**

Freiman Portraits

Portraits by Robert Freiman will be on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through Dec. 5.

This young portraitist made his debut in Boston last year and his abilities have won recognition. Most of the portraits in this exhibition are likenesses of Bostonians, several of them children. They have been drawn in conté crayon.

Mr. Freiman seems to treat the crayon portrait with certain acknowledged conventions. He does not try to produce variations or novelties in composition. The models are portrayed symmetrically in frontal posture looking the spectator straight in the eye. There are no added flourishes or tapering effects. The method is businesslike and clear. The crayon work is executed neatly. And yet, the subjects are life-like and individual; they express their qualities of youthfulness, wit and diffidence.

There is an oil portrait, "Mother," which shows how this artist proceeds with colors. He shows the same determined, logical manner of approach. One or two landscapes indicate that he turns to these outdoor portraits in oil as a momentary release from the exactions of correct personal portrayal. **D. A.**

On the Stage

Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times is leaving his post as drama critic, which he has held since 1926, to become a foreign correspondent for the same newspaper. Lewis Nichols, drama editor, will move up into his place. John Mason Brown of the New York World Telegram has already left to become a lieutenant in the Navy, and Burton Rascoe is talking his place.

* * *

The Guild road tour of "Papa Is All" will close in Cincinnati on Dec. 2. The tour began in Wilmington early in October.

© RKO Radio

Pat O'Brien and Desi Arnez

In "The Navy Comes Through," continuing for a third week on the screen at the Keith Memorial.

Theater Guild Marks Silver Anniversary

Back in the days when a band of ambitious youngsters in New York formed a dramatic group and called themselves the Washington Square Players, producing for their first opus a play by a young lawyer named Lawrence Langner, among the things they had to overcome was the loss of a young actress who was snatched out of the cast by her family just before the play opened. Her name was Theresa Helburn. Shortly afterward the players disbanded when America entered World War I.

A month after the armistice, when a group of the former Washington Square players got together again, the financing and producing of their first thoroughly professional production seemed a fantastic venture. It was worse than that. It was a financial flop that left the new Theater Guild with a bank balance of $19.50.

But somehow or other, somewhere or other, they found the money to put on a second play, "John Ferguson," by St. John Ervine. That play became the first hit of the Theater Guild. It paid the rent on the old Garrick Theater, attracted more young actors and actresses, and sent the Guild on its way.

Now, the Guild is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. It has outlasted all other groups of its kind, maintains its place as a foremost producing organization on Broadway, and commands the largest theatrical public of any such organization. Last season, 85,000 subscribers in 16 cities in this country and Canada, saw Guild productions.

The young actress named Helburn and the playwrighting lawyer named Langner are still in partnership guiding the Guild.

The Theater Guild production of Konstantin Simonov's play, "The Russian People" in an English acting version by Clifford Odets, goes in rehearsal today in New York. Harold Clurman is directing. The play will have its premiere at the National Theater in Washington, D. C., on Monday evening, Dec. 14. The opening in New York is set for Tuesday evening, Dec. 29.

Latin Turned Her to Stage

By John Beaufort

New York

When Mildred Natwick was in Boston a few seasons ago for the try-out of "Stars in Your Eyes," she received a letter from her mother with the following advice: "Tell them to give you funnier lines, make them put your name in bigger print, and drink plenty of milk." To Mrs. Natwick these were sound tactics for a shy daughter to follow in finding a simple, direct route to success.

As of this season, the program for the Morosco Theater has been billing Miss Natwick with the identical heavy black type used for Clifton Webb, Leonora Corbett, and Peggy Wood, the other three stars of "Blithe Spirit." Miss Natwick's name also appears with theirs in lights on the Morosco marquee.

"Stars in Your Eyes" was an odd experience for Miss Natwick. A dramatic actress, she was making her first and, so far, her only appearance in musical comedy. A young actress, she was being given one of her rare opportunities to portray someone of her own generation. Ever since her New York debut, in 1932, as an elderly temperance crusader in "Carry Nation," Miss Natwick had been wearing a gray wig.

* * *

She is one of those rare players who does not trace her career to a burning childhood ambition. There was only one episode, she thinks now, that may have had a bearing on her later determination to become an actress. It occurred when she was attending a Baltimore girls' school. She was to play the lead in "A Kiss for Cinderella" but was barred from appearing, at the last minute, because she had failed in Latin. That night she wrote in her diary: "I think I will go on the stage just to show Miss Willis."

Instead, she left Baltimore, went to the Bennett School in Millbrook, N. Y., and entered a drama course run by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy.

After Bennett, Miss Natwick came to New York, determined to get into the theater. Determination and a great capacity for walking finally landed her on the doorstep of Jules Leventhal, who was then conducting a season of touring stock.

Miss Natwick remained a Levanthal actress for two weeks. Then she began hammering on doors again.

"I didn't know anybody or anything," she recalls. "Most people seem to have the same experience in the theater. They hammer and hammer on the front doors and then somebody lets them in through a window. In my case, it was the Kennedys who opened the window with a letter of recommendation to a children's theater in Washington.

In the meantime, Miss Natwick had gone home for a visit and had stayed to act with the Vagabond Players, a Baltimore amateur company. This experience taught her that the important thing for a young actress was to act, if not on Broadway, then wherever the opportunity presented itself. She played good parts with the Vagabonds until, with the Kennedy's letter, she landed in Washington.

As a member of the National Children's Theater, Miss Natwick earned $15 a week, lived in a boarding house which cost her $13, played little boys and young girls—but no elderly ladies. She also met Henry Fonda and Kent Smith and, through them, was later asked to join the University Players.

* * *

At Falmouth, Mass., in 1932, the University Players started one of the pioneer summer theaters. Arthur J. Beckhard chose them to try out two of his plays. One of these, "Carrie Nation," came to New York that winter. With it came Mildred Natwick to make her Broadway debut as a timorous little lady. "Carrie Nation" lasted four weeks.

In the spring of 1934, Miss Natwick went to London to appear in "The Day I Forgot," which opened on a Friday and closed on a Saturday. Miss Natwick discovered subsequently that she hadn't traveled 6,000 miles just for three performances and the ride. When she was being threatened with dismissal from "The Wind and the Rain," later in New York, Auriol Lee and John Van Druten, who had seen her in London, persuaded the management not to fire her. As the landlady in "The Wind and the Rain," Miss Natwick received widespread notice from the New York critics for the first time.

After that, she played Dame Sybil Thorndike's mother in "The Distaff Side," Ina Claire's mother in "End of Summer," James Rennie's mother in "Christmas Eve," and a number of other elderly characters. Around 1936, she was so eager to play a young thing that she took the role of a maid with only three lines in Frank Vosper's "Love from a Stranger."

"Since then, I've got over caring much about the age of the characters I play," she says. "It doesn't matter what you're asked to act; the thing is to do your best. I used to think that playing young people was the only way to get good parts. Now, I know that was a mistake."

Mary Mangini

Coloratura soprano to sing at Jordan Hall on Monday evening.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin, and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorstep," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge—Free concert by the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Orchestra. Malcolm H. Holmes and G. Wallace Woodworth, conducting. 8:15.

Malkin Conservatory of Music, 387 Commonwealth Avenue—Lecture, illustrated at the piano by Nicolas Slonimsky. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"From Texas to Bataan," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Fenway—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Crime and Punishment," Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brother Karamazov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:41, 5:10, 7:44, 10:26. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 11:03 a. m., 1:36, 4:08, 6:42, 9:16.

Kenmore—"Back Street," Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullivan. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astiare, Rita Hayworth. 1, 4:45, 8.

Metropolitan—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Buses Roar." Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Normandie—"Bashful Bachelor," Lum and Abner. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Racket Busters," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," "Cartoon," and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:50. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce, 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:35. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:10, 9:23. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Radio's Famous Jury Trials," "Hitler's Plan to Conquer the World," "Vendetta," "India's New Industrial City, Mysore," "North West Mounted Police's Duties in War Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern, Janet Blair. 12:33, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Alpert, 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39, 8:57.

Telepix—"Famous Jury Trials." "Army Air Forces," "Pete Smith," "Napoleon in Russia," Disney Cartoon, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 10. "Timber," Leo Carillo, 9:25, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.

Tremont—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Comrade X," 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Uptown—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Washington Street Olympic—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8. Allston: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, B. Crawford. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, Jean Arthur. "About Face," William Tracy. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 7.

University: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, "Black Dragons," Bela Lugosi. 2, 7.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:14, 9:14. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:58, 7:58.

Codman Square: "Pied Piper," Monty Wooley, Roddy MacDowall. 3:21, 9:21. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:47, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, 2, 4:55, 8. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:16, 7, 9:39. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:07, 8:30.

Park: "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. "Sweethearts of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. Eddie Albert. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Holiday inh," Bing Crosy, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:49, 8.

Hyde Park: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 3:19, 9:19. "Baby Face Morgan," Richard Cromwell. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurell and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:30, 8:15. "Drums of the Congo," Peggy Moran. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "World at War," 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker. 2:15, 8:35. Submarine Raider," John Howard. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 3:30, 7, 9:55. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2:15, 8:40.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," Victor Mature, John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:25, 8:30. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland. 3:06, 7. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 12:55, 4:50, 8:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Atlantis Convoy," B. Bennett, V. Field. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

REVERE-Revere: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Arc Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny, Fred Allen. 3:07, 7:52. "A Star Is Born," Janet Gaynor, Fredric March. 3:33, 9:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. "The Old Homestead," Weaver Brothers. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "I Was Framed," M. Ames. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "Mr. Blabbermouth." Also A. E. F. North African Invasion. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:57, 8:17. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2:27, 6:30, 9:45.

Alfredo Valente; De Bellis Studios

Gowns in front of the footlights as well as behind them will come in for a generous share of attention when the Metropolitan Opera season begins again on Nov. 23. Metropolitan stars are shown here in gowns that strike fashion's keynote. Left to right: Lily Pons, who opens the season in "Daughter of the Regiment," wearing a gown of chiffon, designed by Valentina. It is topped by a printed taffeta skirt draped to reveal the tulip theme carried out on the chiffon skirt. A cape-effect fur jacket and muff complete the ensemble. Natalie Bodanya wears a full black taffeta skirt and girdle with sheer gold-embroidered bodice matched by her turban. (Bonwit Teller.) Helen Traubel poses in a costume designed by Adrian of Hollywood for her appearance in the first act of Isolde. Gladys Swarthout's gown is of periwinkle blue wool, short-sleeved, full-skirted with a looped bow at the waist and multi-colored enamel necklace, its only decorations. Helen Jepson wears a bodice of flesh pink pure silk satin, a long billowing skirt of black silk and rayon chantilly-type lace, that has a foundation of black taffeta. This gown previews the formal but covered-up look so much in evidence this year. (Bonwit Teller.)

Glamour and Glitter Still the Rule for Opera Season, Say Fashion Designers

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Curtain! Curtain! Once again we prepare for the glamour and glory of the Metropolitan Opera. War or no war, with a firm gesture of confidence in the good things of the American way of life, the great opera prepares to loose its melody, its sweep of color, its broad human drama. The familiar diamond horseshoe, the broad pillared stairway, the promenades are again made ready to background a sparkling audience at the opening on Nov. 23.

Sparkling did we say? Already two Parterre boxes have been respectively designated as official Army and Navy boxes, displaying the flags of the respective services. Nothing makes an audience come alive like a group of officers and men in uniform. These alone constitute an audience to inspire the best the performers can give.

But how are the rest of us going to feel about dressing for the opera this season? Are we to look upon our gala attire as an extravagance to be dispensed with, or as a valiant gesture in wartime?

Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, recently expressed well-bred horror at the suggestion made by Conductor Artur Rodzinski that working people might attend the opera in overalls.

"Working people, which means all of us at the moment, will enjoy opera more if we dress up a bit in its honor," he declared.

"And as for our regular patrons," he continued, "it would be ostentatious rather than patriotic for them to disregard their formal clothes in favor of overalls. Imagine our diamond horseshoe box-holders rushing out to buy overalls just to be in style. Would that be patriotism?"

Valentina's Thesis

Valentina, who creates fashions for many of the Metropolitan stars both on and off the stage, believes that the opera is an occasion that provides every woman the opportunity to show that the best talent and good taste are always in fashion. Also that we may have simplicity without sacrificing femininity.

Although this creative designer sponsored the short evening dress as appropriate for formal wartime occasions, such as dinner parties, theaters, and concerts, she still believes that the opera calls for long evening dresses. With a toss of her aristocratic blond head she declared, "Even the very voices of the opera singers would not sound right to me if I were wearing a short evening dress for the occasion."

With characteristic originality and an eye to wartime economy, Valentina makes for Jean Merrill, one of the Metropolitan stars, what she terms "formal separates": a dull white sheer crepe with a separate blouse cut with deep armholes and a wide, low neckline. The skirt has a moulded midriff. The back shows a cut-out neckline, with a self-buttoned closing that makes the separates look like one piece. As an alternate gown, she wears the same gracefully built-up skirt with a high-necked red blouse.

Intriguing "Alternates"

And, by the way, dresses of "winter white" are doubly important this year, not only from a fashion angle, but in step with Uncle Sam's desire to see less dye in the color vats of fashion.

Other "alternates" are achieved by ringing changes on a single slim black gown. The possibilities are as endless as your own ingenuity, but peplums play an important part. Choose one of fur for one occasion, one of crisp brocade with matching long gloves for another. And when you would be all glitter in the dimout of New York, fasten a flaring peplum of sequins snugly about the waist of that same black gown.

Nettie Rosenstein stresses the long-sleeved and covered-back look in her evening collection. These gowns will be seen at the opera, worn with the handsome costume jewelry she designs to accompany them. She favors the slim, tubular type of evening gown. One full-skirted black jersey with short sleeves and a high back has a tiny, starched, black sequin peplum. A black crepe which just touches the floor, introduces half sleeves of vivid cerise with large roses at the elbows. Again she uses roses on a black dress, tucked into the front drape at the knee and again at the waistline. With high coiffures, she sponsors hairpins of jeweled and sequined flowers, tucked into the hair at becoming angles. These pins repeat the designs embroidered in sequins or brilliants on the gowns.

Is it because the "Daughter of the Regiment" comes as the opening performance this season, that we have noted an increasing feeling for the long slim lines of the Directoire period? Perhaps it is coincidence that many of our best designers are turning to these tubular fashions or it may be priorities. But Lily Pons will wear in the second act of this opera a pink dress of Valentina's creating with a long green scarf embroidered in silver, with green fringe. This presages a winter fashion that will be seen often—the simple black dress worn with a long, decorative scarf, strictly Directoire in feeling. The wedding gown in the same opera, of white mousseline, carries out the same long lines, with off-shoulder sleeves and a lacy ruffle around the bosom following the sleeves to the elbow. Over this is worn, again, the decorative scarf.

Jewels will lend their sparkle as of old at the opera this season, though many of them will glimmer from gowns that have been worn before. Soft and luxurious, furs will still cover ivory shoulders. For Metropolitan Opera nights, Penizek, designer of distinguished furs for four decades, plans a full-length black cloth coat, and gives it a surprise lining of white Russian ermine. Muffs will be carried as striking foils for dramatic gowns, and fur hoods will slip harmlessly off sleek coiffures.

It will be found that opera lovers will continue to sustain our high American traditions, but with full recognition of their obligations and of the wartime spirit of 1942.

Saving Shoes Is Important Economy in Wartime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with leather soles and rubber heels scarcer than hen's teeth, what can we do to save soles and heels in wartime?

Probably the best way to save them is not to wear them and that works quite well, provided they are put on wooden shoe forms that really hold the sides out, and smooth out wrinkles while you lounge in felt house-slippers. Keep leather well lubricated with a shoe cream or dressing suited to the particular kind of leather, thus to supply moisture and maintain resiliency. Dry leather cracks. Never dry shoes over artificial heat. In fact, you should never allow them to get wet, if you don't want the leather to draw out of shape.

Store patent leather at a warm room temperature to avoid surface cracks. The new limits on two-color effects really save shoes. Also a plan whereby you wear black shoes with all of your different outfits. It is not economy, however, to have only one pair of shoes. They should be given time to air thoroughly, and to get back into shape while they rest, particularly if the feet perspire and shoe linings become damp. A porous leather or shoe designed with holes is best for the hot foot. Sprinkle shoe lining with powder.

Glue down each little scuffed place, as soon as it appears and before the tiny piece of leather is scuffed off and lost entirely. Touch each chipped-off place with color exactly matching the shoe.

Have toe tips carefully patched with a neat piece of leather while only the sole is worn, not the toe cap. Have heels built up, before the heel tip is worn off completely and wear has continued into the body of the heel.

Bargain soles and heels are such a disappointment, that it pays to get the best quality attached to good shoes.

You can save your soles considerably, if you walk correctly. That means put each foot down firmly, pointed straight ahead. If you slip, slide or scoot the foot along, it scuffs the sole. If you point the toes out (as they taught me when I was a little girl), you wear the inner side of the sole unduly. If you clamp down, heel first, the heel gets more than its share of the wear. You'll be surprised how these little points count up.

Good shoes do not need "breaking in" because they are already flexible. The shoe with flexible sole and instep will give better service because it bends instead of breaking. Shoe saving really starts with the selection of the shoes.

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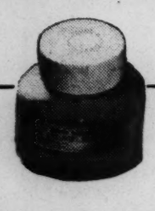

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B. and P. W. Head Offers Ten-Point Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stressing the fact that she "covets the time when we can speak not of the responsibilities of the women of America, nor the men of America, but of the responsibilities of the people of America," Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, of Dallas, Texas, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, issued a ten-point program for the voluntary recruitment of the 5,000,000 women needed for the nation's war effort by the end of 1943.

Dr. Maffett, well-known physician and surgeon, and an authority on problems affecting women who work, observed that, from her experience, she could say that "American women have sufficient versatility to buckle down and do a magnificant job. However, women of America in the production field will have to toughen up and go through grinds they have never known before."

In stating the 10-point program proposed by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Dr. Maffett pointed out that "we agree with manpower commissioner Paul V. McNutt, that 'women are not going to enter the labor market automatically.' Positive steps must be taken by employers, by communities, and by the Federal Government, as well as by women themselves."

Dr. Maffett also made it clear that the Federation's program in large measure parallels the recent statement of policy drawn up by the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

Four points of the Federation's ten-point program apply to what employers and unions can do:

"1. Basic attitudes toward the woman worker on the part of some unions and industrial managers must be changed. As the women's policy committee has already recommended, management and labor organizations should remove immediately all barriers to the employment of women in any occupation for which they are or can be fitted. The hiring of women will often require changing old attitudes regarding women's jobs—but war necessitates many changes. Old prejudicies are breaking down. At present the number of job opportunities still closed to women remains large.

"2. Equal pay for equal work. 'Wage rates must be determined on the basis of work performed irrespective of sex,' the Women's Policy Committee has declared. This principle must be recognized as simple justice.

"3. Women trained in technical, supervisory, and professional work must be accepted on an equal footing with men.

"4. The older woman worker must be recognized as a source of efficient labor power. Every worker should be judged on her own capabilities regardless of age. Studies on the efficiency of the older worker and experience in England prove that there is a wealth of ability and experience in the over-45 group."

Two major points made by Dr. Maffett on "What Communities Can Do," included day care of children, in which she pointed out that "frequently the fact is overlooked that the typical American housewife performs an economic function of vital importance in war as well as in peace—the care of children, purchase of goods, preparation of food, sewing of clothes; and the establishment of manpower committees, to deal with manpower problems as they affect the community.

The four other points refer to "What the Government Can Do." They recommend that "the government itself should open its doors to qualified women; call attention to the need for employment information bureaus; ask that "essential civilian work" be defined.

"As an organization," Dr. Maffett concluded, "we are working to facilitate the recruitment of women for war work, urging our 1,760 clubs to set up war-worker recruiting stations in co-operation with the United States employment service. We have a master file of our own members which indicates on a punch-card their training, experience, family status, present occupation. And we are happy to place the facilities of our national organization at the disposal of the government authorities planning the offensive in the battle of production."

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ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

Hockey Managers Tell of Tribulations in Conducting Their Teams This Season

Ross and Irvin Declare Sledding Getting Tough

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sledding is going to be tough all around this winter in the National Hockey League, and if you want proof of this statement just ask Art Ross of the Boston Bruins, Dick Irvin of Montreal Canadiens, or any of the other four major-league hockey managers. Maybe Jack Adams of Detroit might not agree, seeing that he has 35 players under his wing, but all the same there are some things about which even Jolly Jack is not going to be so jolly.

Many of the trials and tribulations of wartime hockey were disclosed last night before the Bruins took the ice to defeat Canadiens 4-1 to notch their third victory in a row and thus take a flying leap out of the cellar to tie Toronto and Montreal for third place. Both Ross and Irvin had their tales to tell.

Shoe Pinching

While the Bruins' manager may feel that he has been hit as hard if not harder than any one else in the circuit, Irvin claims that the shoe is now pinching him and if he wants to continue he has just got to put the shoe on.

"A month ago," he declared yesterday afternoon in his Hotel Manager room, "we were sitting pretty. We had 17 players on our list, which seemed plenty to see us through the season. Ross and Lester Patrick of the Rangers had been hit then, but they had time to make retrenchments, if they could.

Just 12 Men

"Now what has happened? Here we are in Boston with just 12 men, five having been lopped off the team. Cliff Goupille went into the Army last week; Terry Reardon and Butch Bouchard are doing essential war work; and Maurice Richard and Elmer Lach could not get across the border under military regulations. And those five, incidentally, are a full team—three forwards and two defensemen.

"I think it's possible we may be without Richard and Lach from now on, for if the authorities were going to let us have them, they would have been here for this game. The odd part of this arrangement is that these two were once classified as not fit for military service. And to top it all, Richard (who is classified as an essential farmer through his keeping of 12,000,000 bees) and Reardon (who works in a tank factory) are on their jobs all day long, even on game days, and they never practice with us."

Ross' Turn

Ross took his turn later at the pre-game dinner, which was the first and last of the season. He declared that the Bruins still hope to go through with their giving the receipts of four games to the Red Cross, even though the club expects to operate at a deficit this season.

"Boys," he began, "it has really been tough. We only have 15 players, and that includes everyone. We'll have 13 in uniform tonight, another when Jack Shill gets over his foot injury, and the 15th when Bep Guidolin gets here from Canada on Thursday, I hope.

Player Reduction

"With such a limited supply of manpower, we are going to ask a meeting of the league's Board of Governors to consider a reduction in player strength from 15 to 13 for games—that is, 12 skaters and a goalie—and I think the motion will pass. We had a vote on this question once before, with Canadiens, Toronto, and Boston in favor, and Rangers, Chicago, and Detroit against. By this time, I think Rangers will have changed their opinion.

"This will make for an equalizing of player strength throughout the league. It's not fair for Detroit to have 35 players at its beck and call, and others to have less than half as many.

Tough Time

"Incidentally, we had a tough time getting our 15 men. We had six 19-year-olds who were excellent prospects in training, and of them we got just one, young Shill. We were fortunate to get Buzz Boll. Yet I believe if we can keep our kids together, land a good right winger, and keep our defense as solid as it is, we'll do all right."

Both Ross and Irvin have had transportation troubles, which figure to be worse before they are better. For instance, five times this season teams must make the jump from Toronto to New York after playing the Leafs. The train goes before the game has ended, so the authorities gave them the green light to travel on busses to Buffalo, there to make train connections for New York. "Now the red light is on busses," said Ross, "for no bus trip longer than 50 miles can be made. The trouble is that there has been only one little green light among a forest of red ones."

Flash Hollett tallied first for Boston, with Art and Busher Jackson, and Murph Chamberlain getting the other three Bruin goals. Canadiens scored when Hollett was in the penalty box in the third period, Buddy O'Conner drilling a hot shot that Frankie Brimsek partially saved but which rolled over his shoulder into the net.

Brooklyn To Know Dodger Leader Soon

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—It won't be long now until Leo Durocher, to say nothing of the rest of the baseball world, will know whether the manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers next season is to be Leo Durocher.

In fact, at exactly 2 p. m. tomorrow, Branch Rickey, the new Dodger president, will have a definite answer for Durocher and a few thousand anxious Flatbush fans, as well as anyone else who might be interested.

Branch and Leo huddled for something like eight hours yesterday and worked out a number of problems, but the actual managerial assignment wasn't one of them.

Durocher May Play

Durocher, finding himself matched, if not over-matched, in the art of conversation, had little to say when the conference ended, but Rickey promised he would come to a decision tomorrow.

Perhaps the most significant development to come out of yesterday's confab was an indication that Durocher might be asked to return to the active player list.

"I used to think he was a corking good shortstop," Rickey said in discussing the conference later, "and in my judgment he still is a good player, if he would only think so. That could be a part of the question before us."

Handling Dodgers

Durocher, now 37, did not play at all last year—his fourth as Dodger skipper—and not much the year before. But, questioned later, he declared: "Sure, I can play—if I have to."

Rickey admitted that one of the points under discussion was Leo's personality and his method of handling the sometimes rowdy Dodgers. "I know Durocher," Rickey declared, "and that goes double. He knows me." The president continued:

"A manager, either in the major leagues or the minors, needs to know some fundamental things. He needs to know the game. He needs to be sound in discipline . . . both for himself and the club. He needs to be industrious on the job and in this particular business that means rather constantly.

Training Site

"I don't want to start with a manager and have things come up later that we will have to squabble over. I want to adjust everything before we start."

Rickey disclosed that the Dodgers probably would hold their spring training for 1943 at West Palm Beach, Fla. John McDonald, traveling secretary, has returned from an inspection of the site, and the Brooklyn president said his report was that "the setup is splendid."

This plan would call for the Montreal Royals of the International League, the Dodgers' leading farm club, to train at nearby Lake Worth.

Mack Reveals Plan To Trade Johnson If Deal Is Right

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (AP)—Connie Mack and big Bob Johnson, the Philadelphia Athletics' hard-slugging Indian outfielder, came to a peaceful parting of the ways after 10 long, and sometimes hard, years.

Connie announced that the pride of the A's will be traded at the Chicago major league meeting opening Dec. 1, if a suitable deal can be arranged, and added:

"He deserves a chance to play on a pennant contender."

Johnson went home to Tacoma, Wash., to get a war plant job at the close of the 1942 season, announcing that he never again would play "with a team as poor as the last-place Athletics."

Connie replied then that the A's had first call and he either would play for the Athletics or not at all.

Announcing his changed decision, the manager commented:

"Bob has been very loyal. He has played fine ball on poor clubs and deserves a chance on a pennant contender. I want him to have that chance. Last year I believed we would have such a team, but we lost so many men the bottom fell out of the club.

"Bob has two or three good years left and he will be able to punch in a lot of runs for some other club."

Johnson, who will be 34 years old Nov. 28, joined the Athletics in 1933 after four years with Portland in the Pacific Coast League. He lined out 44 two-base hits, four triples and 21 homers for a .290 average during his first major league season. The next season he hit .307 and stayed slightly above or below that charmed mark for years.

Jimmy Dykes tried to hire him last spring, when he was a holdout, but the White Sox had no success. The Indian played for Mack last season on a bonus contract based on attendance, and was openly disgruntled when he collected only one bonus.

Myles Bought

NEW YORK (AP)—The outright purchase of Defenseman Vic Myles from the New Haven, Conn., American Hockey League, with whom he has played the last two games on option.

Myles, who has played three seasons in the American League since breaking in at Philadelphia in 1939, was purchased to fill a vacancy created by the injury of Babe Pratt.

Brooklyn's Boss —By Pap'

Branch RICKEY
—THE NEW PRESIDENT and GENERAL MANAGER OF THE DODGERS IS ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MINDS IN BASEBALL
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GOING, GOING, GONE!!
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THE CARDS HAD SO MANY DASHING BASE RUNNERS BECAUSE THAT TYPE OF PLAYER WAS FANCIED BY RICKEY
HE PIONEERED THE FARM SYSTEM IN BASEBALL
PAP'

Wide World Features

Even to the casual observer it must be apparent that the Brooklyn Dodgers have in Branch Rickey, their new president and general manager, one of the keenest minds in baseball. In a career that spans some 40 years, Rickey has picked up a lot of valuable experience in the roles of teacher, lawyer, baseball player, manager and executive.

The farm system in baseball is synonymous with his name. Rickey pioneered the system of developing players discovered by his scouts and taught his style of baseball in minor league clubs with which the Cardinals had made connections. It was a move to save money, conceived when he joined the Cardinals in 1917. Rickey had decided this was the only way he could compete with richer clubs that could go out and buy developed talent. Buying star material from the minor league clubs too often was an expensive proposition—too expensive for the lean St. Louis purse.

Rickey is particularly proud of the 1942 world champions, his last Cardinal team, mainly because it represents the perfect example of what the farm system can produce. Every member of the current Cardinal team was discovered by Cardinal scouts and developed in the Cardinals' minor league farm teams.

Justice Gives N. H. Wildcats First Undefeated Grid Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Winning has long been a habit with "Chick" Justice, head coach of football at the University of New Hampshire. So it is little wonder that this year in his new capacity he has turned out a Wildcat eleven that is unbeaten and untied. This team downed Northeastern last Saturday here in the season's finale and became the first grid team in the 76-year history of the college to complete a season with an unblemished record.

Born in Grand Island, Neb., the son of a successful candy manufacturer, his athletic ability came to him naturally for his father had been a well-known baseball player.

Went out for Track

He was already an athlete of some repute when he entered high school, having played sandlot and grammar school baseball and football. Baseball not being on the high school program, he substituted track.

He put the shot and attained such success in his heaving of the heavy missile that he was never once defeated in high school competition and was the State champ in that event.

A three-letter man, he played guard on the basketball team and tackle on the football team. He captained the grid team his senior year, when it gained wide recognition by defeating Lincoln High which had won over both the strong Toledo High gridsters and Wake High of Chicago, the largest high school in the country. That same year, 1926, "Chick" was chosen as an All-State tackle.

Captain Two Games

At the University of Nebraska he really hit his stride. He captained the team in two games during his senior year and made All-Big-Six Conference guard, was mentioned for All-West, and was chosen by Coach Dana Bible to play in the East-West game on New Year's day.

He had a number of invitations to play professional football but refused at the advice of Coach Bible and went to Cambridge, Neb., to become head coach and director of athletics. He was graduated from Nebraska with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in political science and education. He has since received his masters degree in education.

Continued Success.

As a coach he continued to enjoy tremendous success. The track team won State championships both years of his regime. Accepting a similar position at Omaha, Neb., he demonstrated even more fully his ability as a mentor. The football teams won two intercity championships and were one-year champions of the Missouri Valley Conference. The track team likewise won two intercity championships, while the freshman basketball team set some sort of a record as holding the championship for three years in a row, winning 76 games and dropping but two, these by one point margins.

He came to the University of New Hampshire as an instructor in physical education and athletics in 1937 and served also as an assistant football coach under Lt. George Sauer of the U. S. Navy, handling the line.

All-Veteran Line

This year he took over as Head coach. He had an all-veteran line but not much in the backfield. He put the line on its own and worked with the backfield. All sorts of combinations were tried until he developed a three-deep backfield to match his three forward walls.

And this may well be the secret of his success. He has literally worn most opponents to pieces by the careful employment of this tremendous reserve strength. New Hampshire is a strong second-half team and in every game this season it has had to come from behind in the second-half to win.

Season's Record

20 Maine	7
20 Springfield	7
14 Rhode Island State	13
18 Norwich	13
13 Tufts	6
18 Northeastern	0
101	46

Several Changes In AAU Proposed For Dec. Meeting

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Twenty-four changes to the constitution, by-laws and general rules, the majority of which are concerned with the A. A. U.'s war effort, will be submitted to the delegates to the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union in Chicago Dec. 11-13.

The most important change gives wider powers to the ad interim executive committee, authorizing it "to amend or abrogate any article of the constitution, any by-laws or general rule, which in its opinion, handicaps the union in the fulfillment of its obligation in the war effort."

Suggestions also have been made that track and swimming committees be permitted to suspend payments of expenses to defending champions; that the working agreement made by the executive committee with the Army and Navy be incorporated into the constitution and that basketball players who shift residence for military or defense purposes be released from the usual four-months residence rule.

The old yardage-metric controversy also has been presented in a new guise. The rule change offered would permit district associations which conduct national title events to elect the system to be used. Another track change would eliminate listing of "noteworthy performances" in 50, 70, 500 and 660-yard races; two relays, several seldom run hurdles events and four weight events.

Also to be presented is a new bar to the restoration of amateur standing of an athlete who exhibits his athletic skill in moving pictures. The suggested rule would require a lapse of five years before the athlete could again compete as an amateur.

Play Off Grid Tie

NEW YORK (AP)—The football teams of Brooklyn College and City College of New York played a 7-7 tie last Saturday, which failed to settle the so-called "amateur championship" of New York. So they have decided to play another game on Thanksgiving Day, with the entire receipts going to the Red Cross.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	4	1	1	9	28	16
Chicago	3	2	1	7	22	21
Toronto	3	2	0	6	22	14
Montreal	3	4	0	6	23	24
Boston	3	4	0	6	17	21
New York	2	5	0	4	26	44

Result Nov. 17
Boston 4, Montreal 1.

Paul Erickson, former Cub, pitched 28 scoreless innings for Nashville in the Southern Association play-offs. He won three of the play-off games.

Harvard Iron Men Expected To Offset the Yale Depth

Yale is sponsored by many because of depth in material in the coming 61st football game with Harvard at New Haven, Saturday. From several reliable sources reports say that the Eli has been built for endurance. They have proved this by showing well against any opponents in the second half, wearing down the enemy resistance while maintaining pressure. Harvard is known as a second-half team, too, but more because of the changes due to substitution made in team strategy after playing the first two periods.

These Yale reports do not indicate that individually the Eli players are exceptional stars, apart from Capt. Spencer Moseley. But as the game progresses, Head Coach Howie Odell inserts men in other positions frequently, and there seems to be no slackening of efficiency anywhere along the line or among the backs. If this is true, Harvard will be facing a problem.

No Harvard Depth

Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard has reserves, of course, but there is no depth. He has several ends and some help at guard and tackle after the first stringers, but no team depth. The Crimson situation will be strained at center if Jack Fisher has to retire, for he has played almost all of every game.

In the backfield, most of the substituting at Harvard this year has been for injury or spot service. In certain situations of either defensive or offensive nature, Harlow will shoot in players of a specialist nature, to be withdrawn a few plays later. There has been no such thing as depth where numerous fresh men are put in without loss of momentum.

Harvard Specialists

Although you would not call Harvard a 60-minute team by any stretch of imagination, the Crimson line-up usually stays intact just so long as possible, except for the aforementioned duties of specialists. To clarify somewhat, I mean that inserting Wally Flynn, end, to boot the team out of danger territory, putting in Jackie Comeford when a forward pass would come in handy, and hurrying big Wayne Johnson back in at fullback when the other team starts to throw passes, are specialists or spot men.

Apparently Yale has specialists too, but the Elis have as many as four equal men to a position where substitution can be made without loss of momentum except center. This makes it very trying for the opposing team because a line-up limited for relief can often outplay one, two and three opponents to the position, but it becomes discouraging when four men alternate against you.

Last Chance to Play

With the exhilarated study program in force and the future of another college football season for the duration rather dark, grid coaches have their problems in these traditional affairs this season. The coach wants to win of course, but he also wants to give his seniors and sophomores a chance to play in what may be their last football game. With Yale pouring in players against Harvard, the Crimson is likely to stick pretty close to its strongest line-up at all times, and that means 60-minute service, if possible, for many of the starters.

Daily practice at each university indicates that these two clubs are approaching their peak for the season. Apart from one or two minor mishaps, the two elevens will be nearer to full strength than in any one game this fall.

Just what to expect offensively from each team is pure speculation. All fall there have been advance stories that Harvard would fire an aeria lattack at each opponent, but that has not materialized yet. Yale seems to have both runners and passers in quantity and a better rounded-out offensive. Both Dick Harlow and Howie Odell are masters of strategy offensively and defensively, so there should be much to look for throughout the affair.

Rose Bowl Likely to Seek Georgia Football Eleven

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—The gates are open now, just in case Frankie Sinkwich and those Georgia Bulldogs want to play football in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day.

Official approval of the game was given by the Western Defense Command. Almost everything else concerning it, at this early date, is strictly unofficial, but—

The football public out here wants Georgia. The grapevine says Georgia will be here provided it doesn't bog down against Georgia Tech and Athens, Nov. 28. If it does, the Rambling Wrecks from Atlanta will be equally welcome. There's the further attraction of a $100,000-plus purse as one third of the receipts.

Reasonable Facsimilie

The western team will be the champion, or a reasonable facsimile, of the Pacific Coast Conference. Right now the Washington State Cougars are leading the parade with five victories and one defeat. With the UCLA Bruins and Southern California's Trojans in pursuit. The winner may not be determined until Dec. 12, when UCLA and USO meet here in Memorial Coliseum.

Long before that date, however, something is going to be done about getting an opponent for the Pacific champion. Lately the Rose Bowl game, richest prize of them all, hasn't been getting the best of the eastern or southern champions. Reason: outstanding teams without official invitations wouldn't wait until the West Coast championship was decided. They grabbed offers elsewhere before or as soon as their schedule was completed.

Undefeated Eligibles

Pacific Coast Conference representatives met last Sunday in San Francisco to draft remedial measures. They didn't announce the action taken, but it is significant the meeting was called for the express purpose of seeing that the Rose Bowl didn't have to be content with a second or third choice from the South or East, as it has once or twice before.

The undefeated eligibles are Georgia, Georgia Tech, Boston College and Tulsa. The first two, if they haven't been sounded out, know they are wanted, and the others, New Orleans reports have it, are headed for the Sugar Bowl.

Sports Around the Hub

Same Jerseys, New Faces

A Bruin fan near the Boston Garden press box last night, who can remember when Morenz and Joliet carried Canadiens into N. H. L. playoffs year after year, remarked that this latest Montreal club wears the same flashy red jerseys of past great teams, but that there the similarity ends. There were times, though, when goalie Paul Bibeault kicked out Bruin attacks with the coolness and brilliance of the great George Hainsworth—but for some unknown reason Bibeault was wearing a Detroit Red Wing jersey.

* * *

Bump Hadley, formerly a big league pitcher of note and now a sports broadcaster, thinks that major clubs, by delaying the opening of the season two or three weeks, could whip themselves into playing shape on their home grounds. Coming from a ball player, this comment is interesting, particularly as the majors are certain to run into all sorts of difficulties if they try to carry on spring training as usual in the crowded-with-service-men resort cities of Florida.

* * *

Incidentally, with younger men going into the service daily, weakening big league rosters, it might pay Hadley to stay in the vicinity of playing shape, if possible. By beating both the Red Sox and Braves in exhibitions last season, Bump proved that he still has plenty on the ball. Widening of his radio interests, however, might discourage any comeback plans.

* * *

Although the Olympics' new defenseman, Clarence Schmidt, is only 17 and just a year ago starred with his high school team in Williams, Minn., he comes to Hago Harrington highly regarded. He weighs 180 pounds, which makes him a big boy for his age. The arrival of the newcomer will enable Harrington to use Cy Beigler on the forward line. The O's next home game is with Philadelphia Falcons Friday night.

* * *

Briefs . . . Art Ross's son John, a leading air craftsman in the RCAF, is home on furlough and watched the Bruins beat Canadiens. Art junior is also in the RCAF and recently was promoted to a flying officer . . . Frank Patrick, who will be remembered as general manager of Canadiens, is working in a war production plant in Canada . . . Troop A, 3rd Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard will present "Ski Patrol," an all-color film of Uncle Sam's mountain troops in action, at Hayden Memorial Hall, 685 Commonweaith Ave., the evening of Dec. 8. Admission is 75 cents. Anyone interested may write to Philip J. Potter, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

* * *

Gordon Drillon is in for a "riding" from Toronto fans when Canadiens make their first appearance there. For three years, while Gordon was still wearing a Maple Leaf uniform, the home town folk rode him constantly . . . The West Point football team is in search of a mule for the Navy game—a mule who resides within 10 miles of Annapolis, as only residents within that radius are allowed to attend the game . . . There are two probabilities in the Dodger managerial situation. Either Branch Rickey is waiting for his new choice to reach Brooklyn before making the announcement, or the reappointment of Durocher is being delayed until Leo finds a spot in the Navy or is turned down. The former is more likely.

Service Five Loses

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J. (AP)—The Fort Monmouth basketball five opened its season unsuccessfully, bowing to Brooklyn College, 35 to 31, in the post gymnasium.

It was Brooklyn's second straight victory this year, both over New Jersey service elevens. Last week the New Yorkers downed Fort Hancock, 52 to 40.

Al Benton in Navy

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Al Benton, big Detroit Tiger pitcher, has enlisted in the Navy as a seaman, first class. He will report for duty Nov. 30. Benton makes his home here. He is married.

Thurier Enlists As Board Gives Him Clean Sheet

MONTREAL, Nov. 18 (AP)—Fred Thurier, Buffalo hockey player arrested last Friday on a charge of failing to report for compulsory military training, enlisted in the Canadian Active Army yesterday.

Military authorities said the American Hockey League's leading scorer had a "clean sheet' as far as they were concerned. Officials said they were "not quite clear on the details" but added the arrest of Thurier had resulted from "some mistake" in connection with his call-up.

Thurier was taken into custody last Friday at Sweetsburg, Que., by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The hockey player reported to the District Registrar's office in Montreal the preceding Monday in reply to a notice sent him and then reported to Longueuil Manning Depot outside Montreal.

Carnegie Tech's football team wound up its football schedule on the last day of October. The Tartars, until this year, played through November.

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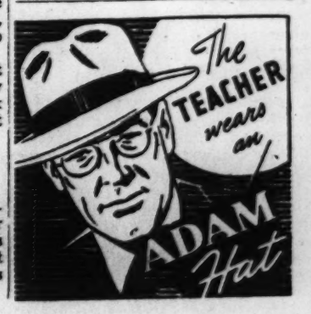

Commerce and Finance

Wage Disputes in Non-War Industries Under WLB Jurisdiction

Business and Industry

Bureaucracy Called Chief Peril to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The United States is in greater danger of losing its democracy through the expansion of Federal bureaus than it is through a military defeat, declared Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah, before the delegates at the 1942 conference of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

Governor Maw warned against non-concern over the growth of a "network of organizations within our Government—a network which is expanding in power and influence and which, as it grows, is gradually destroying the basic freedoms we so dearly cherish."

Tracing the recent expansion of Federal bureaus, Governor Maw declared that "if the scores of Federal bureaus now in existence are permitted by Congress to expand and to continue arbitrarily to dominate the activities of American life as some of them have been doing for the past several years, the future of American democracy will be a sorry one."

Must Be Confident

"If Congress will not put some confidence in the States and carry out their programs through agencies that are responsible to the people, many of the hopes of our Revolutionary forefathers who spilled their blood for future generations will be blasted," he said. "For there are those in high positions in Federal bureaus who honestly believe that local self-government has failed, that the free competition system of the past is antiquated, and that we would all be better off if our welfare was placed in the hands of trained experts who have authority to work out our destinies for us."

The association adopted resolutions pledging co-operation with the Treasury Department in its war finance program and suggesting conferences toward that end and approving the "ration banking" program which the Office of Price Administration has devised as a means of simplifying ration procedure.

Controller of the Currency, Preston Delano, told the asssociation the strictly banking questions arising from the problem of Government borrowings from banks were the character of credit which should be extended by the banks to the Government, and also "that old bogy of capital ratio, bound to be distorted now that we are of necessity greatly increasing deposit liabilities without a commensurate building up of capital accounts.

Mr. Delano declared that "national bank examiners are not critical of any Government securities in banks' portfolios, whatever their maturity."

Another speaker, John C. Bell, Jr., Lieutenant Governor-elect and now Secretary of Banking in Pennsylvania, said that while full co-operation by state supervisors with Washington was imperative where the war effort was concerned, Washington had to learn that the word "cooperate" applied equally to it.

Champions Dual System

Mr. Bell said that every attempt to undermine or destroy the dual system of banking—national and state—must be vigorously opposed.

Dr. E. E. Agger, New Jersey Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, said that in the postwar period "a high degree of Governmental intervention is inevitable."

"The Government," Dr. Agger said, "will have to lay down and enforce the broad rules of the procedure to be followed. It must be responsible for the efficient coordination of the activities of all the different producive groups. In some cases it may have to assume responsibility for direct operation. In others it may function best by supplying financial aid or by guaranteeing risk."

Joseph E. Perry, Commissioner of Banks in Massachusetts, was elected president of the association. Other elected with him are Homer B. Clark, State Superintendent of Banks in Tennessee, first vice-president; F. A. Amundson, Commissioner of Banks in Minnesota, second vice-president; Frank E. Lynch, Jr., State Bank Commissioner of Delaware, third vice-president; Richard Rapport, deputy banking commissioner of Connecticut, secretary, and Clyde M. Davis, Banking Commissioner of New Hampshire, treasurer.

Bankrupt Movie Producer, Fox, Begins Prison Term

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Mr. William Fox, onetime multi-millionaire motion picture producer, has surrendered to begin serving a year-and-a-day sentence on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice and defraud the United States in connection with his bankruptcy proceedings.

The defendant made his appearance shortly after Federal Judge Guy K. Bard rejected a plea that he be given another extension of two or three weeks on the ground that his services are needed by a company which is making a special type of motion camera for the armed forces.

Mr. Fox went direct to Moyamensing Prison and will be transferred to the Federal prison at Lewisburg Wednesday.

Public Service N. J. Dividend

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Directors of the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey today declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock for the fourth quarter of this year, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Nov. 27. This brings dividend payments for the year to 95 cents a share compared with $1.95 a share in 1941.

Elected

Purdy

Joseph E. Perry

Elected President of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks. Mr. Perry is Commissioner of Banks in Massachusetts.

Ten Food Canning Firms' Sales in '42 Total $300,000,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Ten food canning and preserving corporations reported combined sales of $300,000,000 for 1942, compared with $194,000,000 for 1941, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

Net profit after all charges was $14,000,000 for 1942 as against $11,000,000 for the previous year, the SEC said in the first of a series of reports issued in advance of complete industry reports from the survey of American listed corporations.

The net profits are equivalent to 4.7 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively of sales, SEC reported, while dividends totaled $6,400,000 in 1942, compared with $5,000,000 in 1941.

Remuneration to officers and directors this year totaled $1,595,440, while the highest individual remuneration ranged from $17,000 to $98,018, the report showed.

Those reporting were: California Packing Corporation, The Harbauer Company, Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., Hunt Brother Packing Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, The Loudon Packing Company, Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., Phillips Packing Company, Inc., Snider Packing Corporation and Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc.

Costs of Living Continue Advance During October

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 — Living costs for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers rose in October in the majority of 70 cities surveyed each month by The National Industrial Conference Board, it was announced today. In 27 of the cities, the increase recorded was 1.0 per cent or more, the largest being Flint, Mich., which showed an advance of 2.2 per cent, the board reports. Living costs for the United States as a whole rose 0.9 per cent.

The cost of living was higher last month than in October, 1941, in all cities for which comparable figures are available, the board says. The largest increase—11.5 per cent—was shown in Toledo, Ohio, and the smallest—5.6 per cent—in Newark, N. J. For the United States as a whole, living costs advanced 8.2 per cent during the 12 months, and since January, 1941, an increase of 15.7 per cent was recorded.

Theaters to Urge War Bonds as Christmas Gifts

NEW YORK (AP)—Patrons at more than 16,000 motion picture theaters across the country will be asked to give war bonds and stamps as Christmas gifts, the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry announced.

Special advertising, the committee said, in newspapers and on the screen, will be used to promote sales, in addition to the theater campaign in commemoration of the anniversary of Pearl Harbor which will begin Dec. 7.

Of the theaters involved, 4,600 are official issuing agents for bonds, while the others will sell stamps and accept pledges for bonds. The committee also will urge more use of the 10 per cent payroll allotment plan under which a dime out of every pay day dollar goes to war, the announcement said.

Neiman-Marcus Reduces New Stock Offering Price

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Neiman-Marcus Company of Dallas, Texas, reduced from $100 to $92.50 a share, effective Nov. 15, the price to the public of a $700,000 issue of $100 par five per cent cumulative preferred stock, the securities and exchange commission made known.

The company said in a statement to the SEC that the principal underwriters also would grant concessions of $6 per share to dealers constituting the selling group, and that stabilizing the price of such shares would be discontinued.

Underwriters are Dallas Rupe & Son; Moss, Moore & Cecil, Inc.; Dallas and Gordon Rupe, and Louis B. Henry, all of Dallas.

10 P. C. Gain In Rail Traffic Seen by Pelley

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—The nation's railroads, speeding toward the end of 1942 at a record breaking pace with all existing marks for handling volume of freight and passenger traffic surpassed, face an even bigger assignment in 1943, says John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

Mr. Pelley, addressing the association's annual meeting yesterday, said that although the railroad traffic in 1942 would hit a new peak, "expectations are that traffic will be even higher in 1943." He predicted that there would be a future rise of about 10 per cent in freight volume and a substantial increase in passenger business.

More Equipment Needed

"If this develops," Mr. Pelley said, "and the railroads are to continue to furnish adequate transportation, additional cars and locomotives must be obtained. There also must be allocated materials for maintenance purposes so that equipment can be kept moving."

The railroads have placed 56,000 new cars in service up to Oct. 1, Mr. Pelley said, and although there had been "some temporary stringencies" in certain types of equipment this year, they had not interfered with the war effort.

The association president said that passenger traffic this year, the greatest for any year on record, would approximate 50 billion passenger miles, about 1¾ times more than last year and surpass the previous record of 46 billion 849 million set in 1920.

(A passenger mile is the transportation of one passenger one mile.)

He described the handling of passenger traffic "one of the most serious problems facing the railroads because of the increasing demands to meet military requirements." He urged the traveling public to co-operate with the railroads.

Record Freight Traffic

The 1942 freight traffic, he reported, has been the greatest for any year on record and at year's end will amount to approximately 630 billion ton miles, compared with 475 billion in 1941, or an increase of 32.6 per cent. (A ton mile is the movement of one ton of freight one mile.)

Contrasted with the freight increase, carloadings will be only about 2 per cent above 1941, Mr. Pelley reported, adding the disparity between the volume of traffic and carloadings was because cars are being loaded heavier and moved farther.

The association, whose membership includes every major road in the country, re-elected Mr. Pelley and other officers. C. Mc D. Davis, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, was added to the board of directors.

Proposed Forestry Plan Seen Hindering American War Effort

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Wilson Compton, executive officer of the lumber and timber products war committee, said today that Government lumber procurement agencies may expect another "bottleneck" if the federal controls of forestry practices now sought by the U. S. Forest Service as a war measure are imposed upon the timber industries.

Mr. Compton, in a report prepared for delivery to the committee, said proposed forest service regulations "will not add a tree, a log or a foot of lumber to the nation's war supply, but they will drive a lot of log and lumber production back into the ground."

He said further extension of federal control over the lumber industry should await determination after the war.

Timber reserves and mill capacities were adequate for 1943 demands, he declared, and estimated the national lumber consumption this year would be approximately 38,600,000,000 board feet, an increase of about 12 per cent over 1941. Lumber requirements for war and essential civilian uses in 1943 would be about 34,500,000,000 board feet, he added, the decrease, resulting from an expected decrease in plant and housing construction which has passed its peak, and an anticipated rise in requirements for boxes, crates and containers for the overseas shipment of supplies.

Dried Fruits' Allocation To Allies Is Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dried fruits from the United States will be allocated during the 1942-43 marketing season with a view to meeting the full requirements of the armed services of the United Nations, the Combined Food Board announced.

An allocation plan worked out by the United States, United Kingdom and Canada also provides for "equitable treatment" of the civilians of the three countries and other nations in the Western hemisphere. Actual allocations will be made as the crops are harvested and the supplies are known in the various producing regions of the Northern and Southern hemisphere, the Board said.

The allocation for the United Kingdom, the Board added, will take into account the very limited supplies of fresh and canned fruit available there. The 1942 production of dried fruit in the United States was described as about average.

Scrap Pours In as Salvage Campaign Scours the Nation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While so far as the general public may see, the intensive scrap salvage campaign of recent months is now over and the scrap piled up waiting use, several important parts of the campaign are still going on vigorously.

A thundering job was done in the general salvage campaign in October, and it is intended to keep up the work in connection with fats and grease, and with tin cans. Less conspicuous to the public, however, three other campaigns are still being conducted—those relating to industrial scrap, to "Special Projects" operataed by War Materials, Inc., and those involving the automobile graveyards.

By and large, much the heaviest tonnage is expected to come out of industry, particularly in steel scrap and the machinery for gathering this in is now well organized and smoothly running. The front-line men in this campaign are thousands of equipment and steel salesmen.

These men have taken it upon themselves to go through the 70,000-odd factories and plants in the United States, urging and helping plant managements to clear out thousands and perhaps millions of tons of "dormant scrap." They will deal where possible with plant executives.

Of the two major kinds of industrial scrap, the "dormant scrap" is expected to produce the most important haul. No particular problem is found in the gathering of "production scrap" which comes from industry as a direct by-product of operations. "Dormant scrap," sometimes called "historic scrap," consists in materials, inventories, machinery, etc., lying idle around the plant. Says the American Industries Salvage Committee, "The average industrial plant needs little urging to get rid of regular "production scrap." The present big problem is to locate in every plant all types of dormant scrap and move it into the war production stream."

Scrap Plan Urged

The Industrial Salvage Section of WPB has urged industry to follow the hard-boiled rule about equipment, "If it hasn't been used for three months, and if someone can't prove that it's going to be used in the next three—find a use for it—or scrap it." Plant managements are urged to (1) appoint a top executive with authority to make decisions; (2) organize a plant salvage committee to include a member from every department; (3) survey and resurvey the plant for dormant scrap; (4) inventory and idle material and equipment; (5) sell the entire organization on the need for scrapping unusable items; and (6) keep at it.

In addition, trade journals and house-organs are being fed with information, ideas, and case-histories of successful plant campaigns to push out the "dormant scrap."

Another continuing scrap operation is that of the Special Projects Division under WPB, with a pocket-book called War Materials, Inc., an RFC sub-subsidiary. The Division spots old bridges, factories, sunken ships, abandoned rail lines, etc., which, by reason of the cost of tearing down or up, cannot move through regular scrap or junk channels. It makes arrangements with owners, clears titles, etc., and takes care of legal difficulties involved. The public is urged to send in suggestions to this division for scrapping projects. This is an entirely separate operation from the rest of the scrap salvage campaign. War Materials, Inc., has the money to pay for demolition or salvaging, for with modern steel construction things are usually put together so firmly that the cost of taking them down far exceeds the money value of the scrap obtained.

A third continuing steel scrap operation involves automobile "graveyards." With no new cars on the market, the public has been slow this year to junk its old cars, while on the other hand the demands on the graveyards for scrap have been heavy. As a result the number of cars in these graveyards has decreased this year from 1,500,000 down to only about 400,000. This is considerably below the level of efficiency for most auto wrecking yards, since a certain number of cars must be available for the gathering of enocomic volumes of different parts. As a result, WPB's efforts, which were directed this Spring toward emptying the scrap out of the wrecking yards, is now directed toward getting them filled again. This involves a general "junk your jalopy" program, with co-operation of state and municipal authorities.

The whole story of the scrap salvage campaign so far is a remarkable illustration of how democracies work. To begin with, the normal functions of the scrap gathering industry, which employs from 50,000 to 200,000 persons depending on the business cycle, were largely hamstrung by the price squeeze between higher costs and low-studded ceiling on scrap prices. Scrap collection and sorting is largely a wage-cost, though some of the larger yards have equipment costing up to $50,000 or $100,000. With wages rising and men moving into other industries, the scrap people had a hard time to handle their usual volume, let alone the large additional amount wanted.

Programs Inadequate

At first Washington tried to run the scrap collection campaign pretty much from Washington. As a result most scrap collection programs were inadequate, with the notable exception of paper waste collection, which was too successful.

Then the advertising industry pitched in during the early summer, and through co-operation of WPB and the Advertising Council, Inc., a $2,000,000 ad campaign was launched, of which $1,500,000 was put up by the steel industry and $500,000 by the soap and fats people.

This did not go particularly well either. Many of the thousands of committees formed to get in the scrap made available by the public and industry, were little more than skeleton organizations without much life.

Then the Omaha World Herald launched a three weeks "prairie fire" campaign in Nebraska, and plugged it so strenuously that Conservation authorities in WPB were amazed at the results and called in newspaper publishers from all over the country to urge that they make the "Nebraska plan" nationwide, so as to get in the scrap before the snow fell.

Co-operating in this, the American Industries Salvage Committee, representing and with funds from a group of leading industrial concerns, published a periodical called "The Scrapper" with inspiration material, case histories, and so on, and a circulation which reached somewhere round 180,000. The paper industry distributed millions of "Keys for Victory" containers. An army of field men, as described above, was loaned to the program for 90 days by the American Steel Warehouse Association, the Associated Equipment Distributors, the National Federation of Sales Executives, and numerous large corporations.

And now the scrap is coming in.

Production by State and Federal Prisoners Seen Aiding War Effort

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — State and federal prisoners are responding to the war effort as well as any group of citizens and in 1943 could produce war products valued at $250,000,000, Warden James A. Johnston of Alcatraz Prison said.

There are 50,000 men eager for the opportunity and "I hope they get their chance," he told the Commonwealth Club.

Prisoners already are producing ships, bomb assemblies, deck mats, tents, canned fruits and vegetables, cloth for uniforms, furniture, bags, mattresses, kraut, shoes, brushes, gloves and brooms, the warden said.

Laundry, dry cleaning and clothing repair work also is being carried out for the armed services, and an airplane mechanics' school is being operated.

The warden said 6,000 federal prisoners were employed making 70 different articles, and that their per capita production this year would reach $4,000—compared with $2,027 in 1941. Several thousands also are being trained for war work in private industry.

In citing instances of prisoner enthusiasm for the war efforts, the warden said many inmates at Chillicothe, Ohio, were eager for the training as airplane mechanics, that since Pearl Harbor those at Atlanta, Ga., showed "remarkable ardor and zeal" in quadrupling the production of cloth, and that prisoners at Leavenworth, Kan., had increased the production of shoes 45 per cent.

The warden told the luncheon audience that sales from Federal prisons alone this year would total nearly $15,000,000, and that since a Presidential order lifted restrictive legislation five months ago state prisons in 20 commonwealths and the District of Columbia had turned out $3,000,000 in war contracts.

New Industrial Publication Planned for Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Revista Industrial, a new monthly publication for Latin America to make its appearance early in 1943, will be published by The Equipment Digest Publishing Co., a subsidiary of The Penton Publishing Co.

The basic purpose of this publication will be to cover the latest industrial developments, equipment, processes, materials, methods and applications as well as the available industrial literature from manufacturers in the United States.

Two editions of Revista Industrial will be published, one in Portuguese for Brazil and one in Spanish for the other Latin American countries.

The publication will be addressed to firms engaged in mining, construction, public utilities, transportation, processing and manufacturing.

Rock Island Authorized To Prepay on Equipment

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rock Island Lines were authorized by Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe to prepay installments aggregating $5,336,533 on two conditional sale agreements covering the cost of new equipment which was purchased to meet war demands.

The prepayment of these installments which otherwise would run until 1949, will reduce the Rock Island's outstanding equipment indebtedness approximately 20 per cent, it was announced by Mr. J. D. Farrington, chief executive officer of the road.

WLB Authority Applied to All Wage Disputes

WASHINGTON, Nov 17 (AP)—The War Labor Board ruled unanimously yesterday that its jurisdiction extended to all labor disputes in non-war industries in which wage adjustments are involved.

The board made this decision in a dispute between four New York title and guaranty companies and the CIO United Office Workers. The companies had questioned the jurisdiction of the board over their wage and union security dispute with the union, a case which involves 1,345 employees.

The companies are Security Title and Guaranty, Lawyers Title Corporation, Title Guaranty and Trust and Kings County Capital Corporation.

Other develooments on the labor front include the following:

NEW YORK—The American Newspaper Guild (CIO) announced yesterday that it loaned to the Aliquippa, Pa., Publishing Company part of the capital with which that company purchased the plant of the Aliquippa Gazette after the newspaper had suspended for 11 and a half months during a guild strike.

"This loan was authorized by the international executive board of the Newspaper Guild when it became apparent that sufficient private capital was not available to restore the paper to publication," said Sam B. Eubanks, an executive vice-president, in a formal statement.

"The loan of itself was not enough to finance the company. It was supplemental to the publisher's own investment."

T. F. McDonald, representing the former publisher, said in a statement to Editor & Publisher, newspaper trade weekly, that the company was owned and operated by the local guild and that he had leased the building to the guild group and sold it equipment on a small down payment.

"Sold to the Guild"

In the guild statement, Mr. Eubanks said:

"The current issue of Editor & Publisher carries a statement that the Aliquippa Publishing Company now publishing the Aliquippa News-Gazette is 'owned and operated by the local guild' and quotes T. F. McDonald as saying, 'We have sold the paper to the guild.'

"Both of these statements are false. The guild is not in the publishing business. It does not own the Aliquippa Publishing Company."

Explaining the guild loan, Mr. Eubanks continued:

"The loan does not give the guild any voice in editorial policy or management, nor is the guild seeking any such interest."

Publication of a semi-weekly tabloid paper in Aliquippa by the guild during the strike was suspended following the loan, he said.

Mr. McDonald, a Cleveland attorney, identified Allen Kamber, New York newspaper broker, and R. J. Flannery of Brooklyn, N. Y., as guild representatives in the sale of the newspaper. Mr. McDonald said stock was in Mr. Flannery's name.

Mr. Flannery, at Aliquippa, said that Mr. Eubank's statement "in general content is correct." He described as "slightly exaggerated" Mr. McDonald's statement that the guild purchased the newspaper.

CHICAGO—John M. Fewkes, President of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL), yesterday called the action of the Harvard Teachers' Union in inviting Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, to speak "a college prank promulgated by some of the faculty rather than the students."

In a statement regarding the American Legion's condemnation of the Harvard organization for permitting Bridges to speak on Armistice Day, Mr. Fewkes said:

"I am not in a position to speak for the entire executive council, but the national policy of the international union is perfectly clear in such matters.

"It is doubtless a great pedagogical lark for members of a small university local of an American Federation of Labor union to invite as a speaker a CIO leader who has been ordered deported by the attorney general of the United States."

"Such pedagogical pranks as that promulgated by the Harvard local must not be allowed to jeopardize the splendid program of the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor in its support of public education as the foundation stone on which the future of democracy rests."

PHILADELPHIA — Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said yesterday that a national service act would protect the worker as well as put him where he is most needed in the war program.

"His rights as well as his duties would be set down," said Mr. McNutt, writing in the new issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

The manpower chief said critics "outside the Government" have cited "all sorts of powers to illustrate how tough we really could be" under existing legislation.

Under a national service act, Mr. McNutt said, "a man would know exactly where he stood. The community would know every worker was in the nation's service. If a man was not in uniform it would be understood that it was because he could do his best job where he was."

INDIANAPOLIS — President Roosevelt told the national conference on labor legislation today its work of conserving manpower and protecting industrial workers was essential to victory.

In a message to be read to the conference, the President said "the standards which have been built up over the years to protect our industrial workers against accidents, disease and fatigue have great importance in conserving the manpower of the war effort today. For if the industrial army is crippled by these enemies on the home front, the supplies going to our fighting forces will be curtailed.

"I want you to know that your difficulties in carrying out these programs are understood and appreciated. The hard work that still lies ahead of you is work that is essential to the winning of the war and is also essential to the peace that we hope to make—a peace in which good living and working standards will be established for all peoples."

A. B. C. Counsel

Theodore Granik

Named spokesman and general counsel for the American Business Congress, nationwide organization of small businessmen. Mr. Granik, who was co-author of the law establishing the Smaller War Plants Corporation, was recently appointed special adviser to Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

WASHINGTON—An A. F. of L. spokesman noted today that the recent C. I. O. convention produced no membership report and said the forthcoming peace conferences of the two organizations could not be successful unless the C. I. O. submits an impartial audit.

Philip Pearl, writing in the A. F. of L.'s official weekly news service, said the C. I. O. officers did not make a membership report to the delegates because "they didn't dare" and that "informed labor observers are of the opinion that it doesn't exceed 3,000,000." The A. F. of L. reported last month its affiliated unions had a paid-up membership in excess of 5,500,000.

Mr. Pearl, A. F. of L. public relations chief and adviser to President William Green, recalled the convention statement of C. I. O. President Philip Murray that the A. F. of L. would have to quit its "old habits" and recognize C. I. O. equality in the peace conferences.

LANSING, Mich.—Negotiations for settlement of a labor dispute that closed two Nash-Kelvinator Corp. war plants here last week went forward Tuesday amid official predictions that a "long range" agreement was imminent.

W. J. Patterson, Secretary of the State Labor Mediation Board, said the negotiators "have reached a formula agreeable to both sides and only need to work out some details." The only issue was the demand of a United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) local that an unpopular foreman and his assistant be transferred.

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco slaughterhouse workers agreed unanimously Tuesday to go back to work after an emergency committee assured them their wage arbitration would be speeded up.

Milton Maxwell, international vice-president of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, said work would be resumed at 10 closed packing plants today.

Lack of meat had closed virtually every meat market in San Francisco and most of the neighboring cities.

Nearly 500 slaughterhouse workers have been on an unauthorized walk-out since Monday. Employers had rejected their demand for an 11-cent increase over hourly scales varying from 69 to $1.19.

Coal Dredged From Rivers In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Along the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh Rivers in Pennsylvania fleets of boats with structures resembling old-fashioned locomotives are anchored in the shallows, dredging anthracite from the bottom of the rivers. This form of "mining" has been going on in Eastern Pennsylvania for more than 40 years, and was one of the first American examples of the salvaging of waste products for industrial use.

The coal which darkens the sands of the rivers is powdered and finely ground anthracite washed down from the mining operations of a generation ago.

Discarded Into Rivers

In the earlier days of mining operations in the hard coal region, the small sizes of coal had no commercial value. Around every mine was accumulated a great pile of this finely ground unmarketable coal. Later, after the early period of dry coal operation, washers at the mine discharged millions of tons of coal dust as waste into the rivers and streams draining the anthracite region.

It is estimated that coal now being removed from the Susquehanna at Harrisburg is the debris of mining operations in the Shamokin Valley of from 30 to 40 years ago and in the Lykens Valley from 20 to 25 years ago.

Begun as a by-product of the sand and gravel industry as early as 1890, the dredging of river coal has now become an important source of fuel energy for towns and industries along these three rivers. Ten or 15 years ago it was believed that the supply of river coal would greatly diminish in the near future, but production has steadily risen in the past few years. It stood at 500,000 tons in 1931, and reached a peak of 1,517,000 tons in 1941, an increase of 61 per cent over the preceding year.

The largest production yet recorded was in 1919, when 1,935,000 tons were dredged from the three rivers. The largest supply is extracted from the sands of the Susquehanna from Sunbury to York Haven. Much of the power requirements of the Harrisburg metropolitan area are supplied by this salvage fuel.

River Coal Profitable

River coal is usually suitable for use only in specially constructed furnaces, but it has also been profitably made into briquettes for domestic burning. It affords, on the whole, the cheapest of all fuel, since the labor cost involved in the dredging of river coal is far less than that involved in anthracite mining. Production of from 12 to 18 tons per man day of labor is the average, as compared to less than three tons per man day in the production of breaker coal.

Coal experts say it is likely that the dark sands of the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh Rivers will gradually grow pale again and the dredging of river coal finally end, but there still remains, slowly drifting down these three Eastern rivers, enough of these "black diamonds" to keep coal dredgers in operation for perhaps another quarter of a century, it is held.

Boeschenstein Takes Over WPB Position

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harold Boeschenstein, Toledo, Ohio, President of the Owens-Corning Fiber Glass Corporation, was appointed chairman of the new controlled materials plan division of the War Production Board.

W. C. Skuce, Schenectady, N. Y., who has been in charge of procurement for the General Electric Company, was named assistant director of the new division.

The new division was set up to develop CMP, the latest WPB scheme for assuring most vital war production of key materials.

C & O Income Lower

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway reports October net income of $6,448,584, against $7,226,872 in October, 1941. Ten months' net amounted to $25,088,290, against $33,261,454 last year.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 668,280
1942 volume to date 101,264,409
1941 volume to date 126,813,858

Stock Trend Uncertain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Selective recovery tendencies appeared in today's stock market but some of the industrial leaders extended the previous day's decline by fractions.

The list again gave a listless response to good news—the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on American Telephone.

The financial sector had counted a cut in the disbursement as a possibility, and while Telephone itself advanced on the announcement around midday, the general list remained unmoved.

While failure of the main body of pivotal issues to follow Telephone worked against buying interest the market held a good sprinkling of modest plus signs in the final hour, with principal contributions by the steels, motors, coppers, and aircrafts. Rails were irregular and chemical and heavy industry shares a bit backward.

Dealings fell off after fair activity at the opening. Total for the five hours was about 500,000 shares.

Telephone at the best was up more than a point. Steady performers included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Douglas, United Aircraft, Sperry, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, General Electric, Santa Fe and Texas Co.

Dow Chemical slipped off about 2 on small transfers. Fractionally in arrears most of the time were Air Reduction, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville and Montgomery Ward.

In the curb losses were recorded by Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore Mines, American Cyanamid "B," and Electric Bond & Share. Aluminum of America gained some ground on odd lot dealings.

Rail Bonds Lower

Railroad issues leaned to the offside intoday's bond market and near the final hour had brought general unsettlement in other other groups.

The few plus signs that appeared were on trades involving only a handful of bonds, except for Seaboard-All Florida certificates, which jumped sharply in good volume on word receivers had recommended acceptance of tenders at 16, two points above Tuesday's close.

The selling wave in the lower-priced rails was attributed by some observers to trading for tax purposes—to establish profits or losses. The volume of such activity normally picks up from this time of year and increases on to the end of December.

Among rails which were off major fractions to around a point at times were Illinois Central 4¾s, Florida East Coast 5s of '74, Denver & Rio Grande 4s, Central Pacific 5s, Southern Pacific Oregon 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s, Northern Pacific 6s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas first 4s and adjusted 5s, and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

U. S. Treasury issues were quiet and steady on the stock exchange and over the counter. Foreign loans, which have risen with the advances of Allied forces, lost some of their steam.

WPB Seen Studying Means of Reducing Dairy Products Use

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Herald Tribune says that the food requirements committee of the War Production Board will meet today in Washington to study means of reducing civilian dairy product consumption by at least 12½ per cent under current consumption.

A study just completed by the Office of Agricultural War Relations, the Tribune says, recommends the following civilian supply reductions through governmental control:

1. Reduce butter by 18 per cent.
2. Reduce cheese by 43 per cent.
3. Reduce evaporated and condensed milk by 21 per cent.

To provide a dietary compensation, it was said, the following increases are recommended:

1. Fresh milk and cream supplies by 3 per cent.
2. Skim milk by 43 per cent.
3. Ice cream by about 2 per cent.

In a summary of the study it was noted that the 1943 usage recommendations were based on the "reduced production — increased government requirements."

Surplus of Argentine Wheat Is Decreasing

CHICAGO (AP)—The Argentine Government estimates the remaining wheat surplus in that country at 171,870,000 bushels as of Nov. 14, according to Broomhall, British grain authority. This compared with 180,430,000 bushels on Oct. 17.

No figures were issued on corn surplus stocks. On Oct. 17 these totaled 363,734,000 bushels. Linseed surplus stocks on Nov. 14 amounted to 68,701,000 bushels against 69,219,000 bushels on Oct. 17.

The Argentine Government will issue a final estimate of this year's acreages next week, and the first production estimate will be issued about the middle of December. The weather has been generally favorable and normal yields are expected from the standing acreage.

1943 High	1943 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	N'v 17
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	N'v 12
8¼	5½	Adams Ex .15e	4	7½	7½	7½	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-Mi 1¼e	1	24	24	24	N'v 17
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
38⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	11	36½	36	36½	— ¼
3	1¼	Alaska Juneau	14	2¾	2¾	2¾	
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	8	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
6⅜	3½	Alleghf$30ww	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
6¾	3⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	5	6	6	6	N'v 16
149	118½	Ai Ch&Dye 6a	1	138½	138¾	138¼	—1½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
16	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	27	16¾	15½	16⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	4	6¾	6¼	6⅜	
81	64	Allied St pf.5	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	N'v 13
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	1	25⅞	25½	25½	
19⅜	14⅜	Alpha P C 34e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
1½	1	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½⅞k	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	66¾	66¾	66¾	+1
24	18¾	Am A Ch1.20a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 17
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	4	44¼	43¾	44¼	— ¼
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40a	5	9	9	9	
6¼	3¼	Am Bosch ¼e	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 14
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	28¾	28	28	—1
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
73¾	56¾	Am Can (3)	8	71	70½	70½	
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	50	169¾	169¼	169¼	+ ⅛
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	7	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	4	66½	66½	66½	+1½
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1¾e	5	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	91	91	91	+ ½
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	5⅛	5½	5½	N'v 9
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	4	15¼	15	15¼	
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7	7	7	N'v 14
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	11	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	4	34	34	34	+1
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	7	38½	38¼	38½	
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	N'v 17
3	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	7	33¾	32½	32½	—1½
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Les	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	49½	49½	49½	—1
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 17
35	25	Am Ice pf	2	35	35	35	
3	2⅛	Am Internat'l	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	6	5⅛	5	5	N'v 17
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
91	65	Am Lo pf5¼ak	4	86	86	86	— ¾
12¾	9½	Am M&F .80	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	24	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Meti (1)	15	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ½
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	APLS6pf33⅓k	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	5	17¼	17	17	— ½
6¾	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	28	6	5¾	5⅞	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	14	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8	4¾	Am Saf R1¼e	4	8	8	8	N'v 17
11½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	6	11½	11¼	11¼	N'v 17
43	25½	Am Smelt (2)	5	38¾	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	147	147	147	N'v 17
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
21¾	16⅜	Am Sti F (2)	9	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90	90	90	N'v 17
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22½	22½	22½	N'v 10
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	26	129⅝	128⅝	129⅝	+1⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	9	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	12	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
143¾	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	134	133¾	134	
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	13	29⅛	29	29¼	+ ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	+ ¼
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	50	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	4	60¾	60½	60¾	N'v 16
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4¼	4¼	4⅜	N'v 17
76¾	52	Am Wool pf 6k	3	55¼	55	55	N'v 17
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	4	4	4	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	33	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	3	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	N'v 13
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	
35	27½	Arch-D-M (2)	3	32½	32¼	32½	
111⅛	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	107	107	107	— ½
4¼	2½	Armour III	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	6	46¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅞
66	40½	Arm III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	
31¼	21	Armstrong (1)	4	31	31	31	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 17
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	74	74	74	N'v 12
83	53	AsDG2pf16¾k	1	78	74	74	N'v 12
27⅛	20	Associated In2	2	27	27	27	N'v 17
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	38	44¼	43¾	44	+ ½
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	2	67½	67⅜	67½	+ ½
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	10	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	24¼	24½	24½	N'v 13
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	3	45	45	45	N'v 13
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¾	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	4	48	48	48	N'v 13
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	22	6½	6⅜	6½	
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	55½	55½	55½	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 17
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 13
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	8	12¼	12	12	
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 13
12⅝	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 17
1⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1e	12	13¼	12¾	13¼	
22¾	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	2	22¼	22	22	N'v 17
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	25	25	25	N'v 16
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr26
106	102¾	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	87	87	87	N'v 16
9	6¾	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 16
17¾	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	8	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	5	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ½
15¼	9⅞	Benf I L 1.15e	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53	N'v 17
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	23¼	22½	22½	N'v 17
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	7	56½	56⅛	56¼	+ ¼
21	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	N'v 17
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	7	6½	6	6	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	N'v 16
21⅜	13½	Boeing Air 1e	22	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	2	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	16	16	16	+ ½
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	5	21½	21¼	21½	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	4	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 16
31¼	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	30	30	30	N'v 16
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9⅜	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	8	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	35	35	35	N'v 17
43	30	Bristol-M1.90e	2	35	35	35	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 28
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13½	13½	13½	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7¾	5¾	Budd Wh(¼ae)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2)	1	14	14	14	— ⅞
25	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	9	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	N'v 17
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	N'v 16
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	1	56½	56½	56½	N'v 17
53¼	52	Burl pf 2½	1	52	52	52	N'v 16
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1¾	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	N'v 17
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	N'v 17
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9¾	9½	9½	N'v 17
15½	10	Byron Jr 1¼e	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
21¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 3¼e	4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	13	13	13	
7⅜	3¾	Canadian Pac	27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	4	34¾	34½	34¾	N'v 12
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	N'v 17
28¼	22½	Carpen Sti 2e	1	27	27	27	—1
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	2	3	2⅞	3	N'v 17
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	3	69½	69	69½	+ ⅜
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	37	36⅜	37	+ ⅛
26½	15	Celanese 1⅓e	8	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ½	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	1	17	17	17	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	
2½	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 16
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	N'v 17
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	N'v 17
3⅛	1¾	Cert-Lee1 Prod	11	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	2	17½	17½	17½	N'v 17
18⅞	14½	Champ P&F 1	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	9	8½	9	— ¼
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	26	35½	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	N'v 13
2⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	12	2	1⅞	2	

1943 High	1943 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¾	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	12	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf¾k	13	11½	11½	11½	— ½
7⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	7	15	14¾	14¾	N'v 17
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	N'v 17
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 16
1⅝	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	N'v 16
11⅞	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11⅞	11½	11½	N'v 9
13¾	11¼	Chickash (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	N'v 17
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	17	65	64½	64⅞	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	8	10¼	10	10	— ¼
3	⅛	City Stores	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	28	Clark Eq (3)	4	37⅞	37	37	N'v 17
29¼	22	Cleve u B (1e)	4	28¼	28½	28½	N'v 17
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	39¼	39	39	— ¼
36½	25¾	Cluett P 1½e	1	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
63	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	5	62	61	62	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
47⅛	41½	Colgate-P ½a	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	105	105	105	
18¾	10¾	Collins & A	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	N'v 16
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	N'v 17
2½	1	Col G&E 10g	39	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	2	41¾	41	41¼	
11¼	5½	Columbia Pict	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
35	24	Colum Ppf2¼	1	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 16
78	51	Col Carb 4½e	5	78	77½	77½	
27	16⅛	Comi Credit 3	20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
105	91½	Comi C pf 4½	6	105	105	105	N'v 12
31	20¾	Comi Inv Tr 3	30	30¼	29⅞	30	
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	106	106	106	N'v 6
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	13	9¼	9¼	9½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	39	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	38	31⅞	30¾	30¾	—1⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	41	21¼	20¾	21	
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	Con Film Ind	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9	7	Con F pf ¾ak	3	8	8	8	N'v 17
3	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 17
7¾	4⅜	Consol Oil ½a	32	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 9
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	38½	38½	38½	N'v 17
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	2	86	86	86	— ½
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	7	15	14¾	15	— ¼
11⅞	8¾	Cont Baking	3	3¾	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	N'v 12
28	21½	Cont Can 1¼ae	11	26¾	26	26	— ½
8¼	5⅞	Cont DF ½e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	N'v 17
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	21	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	13	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
21½	15½	Cont Steel ¾ae	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	N'v 9
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld 5.80	3	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46	46	46	N'v 17
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	11	54¾	54	54¼	
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	
¾	⅛	Coty Interna'l	4	¾	¾	¾	
14⅛	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	17	13¼	13	13	
18⅜	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 16
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 16
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	30	18	18	18	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	38¾	38½	38¾	—1⅛
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	27	35	34½	34½	+ ½
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	75½	75	75½	— ½
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾ae	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	2	85	85	85	Oct 31
13¼	8⅝	Cudahy Pack	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	19½	19½	19½	N'v 17
2	⅛	Curtis Publish	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	12	CurP pf 1.60k	20	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
9½	5⅞	Curtiss W (1e)	35	8¾	8¼	8¼	
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	8	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
18	12⅝	Cutler-H .85e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 10
17¾	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	17	17	17	N'v 12
12⅝	⅝	Davis Ch .60e	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wickard Urges Restriction On Dairy Products

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has told the War Production Board's foods requirements committee that dairymen cannot possibly supply next year's demands and that as a consequence the Government should take immediate steps to limit consumption of some dairy products.

Sources which could not be quoted by name said today that Mr. Wickard, who is chairman of the WPB foods committee, felt that cheese should be placed under ration along with meat, that the production of ice cream should be reduced at least 25 per cent below this year's level, and that consumer rationing of fluid milk should be established in milksheds facing short supplies.

Meat is scheduled to be placed under rationing shortly after the first of the year. Distribution among retailers is being limited now, and the public is urged not to buy more than the equivalent of two and a half pounds a week per adult person.

The Secretary was said also to have recommended that distribution of butter and evaporated milk be limited until rationing plans for these products can be studied and developed for establishment before the winter is over.

The WPB foods committee was scheduled to meet today to discuss the situation further, but officials said there would be no announcement of its recommendations to WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson and Price Administrator Leon Henderson until these officials have acted on limitation orders and rationing.

Because of shortages of competent labor, machinery and transportation facilities, and unpredictable weather, Mr. Wickard expects, it was said, that milk production in 1943 will be between 15 and 20 per cent short of war and civilian demands.

Dairy product requirements of American armed forces and the Allied nations receiving lend-lease food are expected to be two and a half times greater than this year. Items involved include cheese, butter, dried and evaporated milk.

Mr. Wickard was said to believe that civilian consumption of cheese might have to be reduced as much as 40 per cent from this year's level.

Rationing of fluid milk in areas of short supplies would be designed to assure ample supplies for children, pregnant mothers and invalids. The forthcoming coffee rationing program is expected by the Secreary to result in a greater demand for milk as a drink.

American Telephone Declares Regular Dividend of $2.25

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. today declared the usual common stock dividend of $2.25 a share thereby maintaining its time honored rate of $9.00 annually. It was made payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

There had been unusually wide interest in today's meeting of the Telephone board because of recent reports the company might reduce the dividend as a result of the big increase in wartime taxes. The company has around 635,000 shareholders.

American Telephone's record of disbursements to shareholders has been a divident landmark. Every year since 1922 the company, parent concern of the Bell System, has paid out $9 a share, involving an annual distribution of around $168,100,000.

This dividend record, unmatched by any other corporation of comparable importance, has been maintained through the ups and downs of general business and, in a number of lean years in the 1930's, it was necessary for the Telephone company management to draw upon its large cash reserves for a part of the dividend, the earnings in these years falling short of the required amount.

Sheffield Farms Names 4 Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Four executive appointments have been announced by F. J. Andre, president of Sheffield Farms Company.

H. S. Tuthill, Jr., formerly retail sales manager, is now general sales manager. Mr. Tuthill joined the company in 1921 and has served in several departments.

A. R. Stevens has been promoted from sales promotion and advertising manager to retail sales manager.

Norton R. Cotterill has joined the Sheffield organization as sales promotion and advertising manager. Mr. Cotterill formerly was vice-president of the World Broadcasting System.

Joseph T. Meade, for the last seven years director of personnel and public relations for the Canada Dry Company, is now director of personnel at Sheffield.

Canadian Wheat Stocks Up

OTTAWA (CP) — Stocks of Canadian wheat in store during the week ended Nov. 12 totaled 453,083,363 bushels against 451,086,868 a week ago and 503,695,508 for the corresponding week of 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany 8s 50 Mod	88½	88½	88½
11 Alleghany Inc 4s 50	81	80¾	81
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 AmTGChem 3½s 49	104	104	104
3 Am Tel 2½s 50	101	100½	101
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Am T&T 3½s 61	106⅛	107⅛	107⅛
19 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
4 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
2 Arm Del 4s 58	104½	104½	104
11 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 64	102⅝	103	103¼
13 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	90	90	90
8 A C Line cl't 4s 52	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝
5 A C Line 4½s 64	83	82¾	82
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33	32¾	33
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s 59	100	100	100
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
27 B&O 95 st A	38⅝	38	38
16 B&O 95 st C	31	30¾	30¾
2 B&O 2000 st D	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
7 B&O 96 st F	37	36¾	36¾
29 B&O cv 4s 60	22¾	21¾	22¼
14 B&O 4s 48	36⅝	36½	36½
11 BEQPLEAWV 4s 51 st	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
22 B&O S W 5s 41	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝
2 B&O T C 4s 50	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	104½	104⅝	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	29	28	28
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	27	27	27
16 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104½	104½
30 Buf R&P 37 st	33¾	33	33
11 Bur C RaNO 5s 34 ct	10⅞	10¾	10¾
1 Bush Term 5s 52	80	80	80
4 Bush Term 4s 53	81	81	81
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80½	80½	80½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	88¾	88¾	88¾
11 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '80	103	103	103
21 Celanese 3½s '62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6¾	6¾	6¾
34 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	23	22⅞	22⅞
15 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	66	64½	65
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	72¾	72¾	72¾
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	83½	82½	82½
9 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	75	75	75
7 Cen R R N J 5s '87	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Certain-teed 5½s '48	99½	99½	99½
1 C&O 4½s '93	129¾	129¾	129¾
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	102¼	102	102¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
58 Chi & Alton 3s '49	24¼	24	24⅛
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	75¾	74¾	74¾
2 CB&Q 4s '77	47	47	47
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	81	81	81
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94½	94½
40 Chi & E Ill inc '97	32¾	32½	32½
1 ChOfW inc 4½s 2038	38¾	38¾	38¾
14 ChiGtWest 4s '88	65¾	65¾	65½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
10 Chi I & L 5s '47	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	7¾	7¾	7¾
198 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛
47 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	4
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 F	41	41	41
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	41½	41½	41½
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	41	41	41
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	37½	37½	37½
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22½	22½	22½
2 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	31¾	31¾	31¾
9 Chi & NW 4½s '37	31½	31½	31½
18 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3½	3½	3½
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21	21¾
57 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19¼	18½	18⅞
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4	4	4
43 CRI&P 4s 88	31	30½	30¾
1 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
131 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
21 CR Tid&E rfg 5s 60	66	66	66
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107	107¼
6 Cha&W Ind 4½s 62	92	97½	98
9 Childs Co 5s 43	44	43½	43½
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	47½	47½
6 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
7 Cley Sh Line 4½s 61	72½	72½	72½
7 Cley Terminal 4½s 72	78½	78	78
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	67¾	68
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¾	61¾	61¾
75 Colo&So 4½s 80	23¾	23½	23½
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	93¾	92½	93⅛
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	88¾	88¼	88¼
8 ComwithEdev 3½s 58	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	97½	97½	97½
1 CubaNoRy5½s 42 ret	32	32	32
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Curtis Pub 6s 40	94½	94½	94½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 D & R G 4½s 36	20¼	20¼	20¼
80 D&R G 4s 36	19¾	19¼	19½
39 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	3	2¾	3
34 D & R G West 5s 78	17¼	17¼	17¼
45 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Det T Tun 4½s 61	88	88	88
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 El Paso & NW 5s 65	88	85½	88
47 Erie 4½s 2015	58	54⅞	55
4 Erie 4s 95	89½	89½	89½
30 Fla E Cst 5s 74	17¾	17	17¾
15 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100	99¾	100
5 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	31	31	31
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
42 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103⅝	102	102
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	83	83
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
68 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¼	99	99
3 Gt Nor 3½s 61	94½	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	75½	75½	75½
1 G Bay & W deb B	10	10	10
2 Gulf M & N 5s 50	87½	87½	87¼
5 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70¼	70	70
18 Hudg V 4½s 57	126	126	126
5 Hudson Con 5s62A	42½	42½	42½
14 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18¼	18¼	18¼
11 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	42½	42½	42½
20 Ill Cen 4s 52	50	50	50
31 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¼	48	48
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¼	48	48
10 Ill Cen 4½s 66	43½	43½	43½
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
20 ICC&SL&NO 5s F3A	48¼	48	48¼
8 IC&CSLNO 4½s 63	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
3 Indpls & Lou 4s 50	23	23	23
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5½	5½	5½
3 Int Ot Nor 5s 56 B	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Int Ot Nor 5s 56 C	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
16 Int T&T 5s 55	63¾	63½	63½
53 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2¼	1¾	1¾
12 KCP&L & Mem 3s 60	87½	86⅞	87½
3 KCP&L & M 4s 58 ct	84½	84½	84½
9 K C South 5s 50	70¾	70½	70¾
1 K C South 3s 50	62	62	62
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	100½	100½	100½
11 LLac Gas 5½s 53	88¼	85¾	85¾
1 LLac Gas 5½s 60 D	88	86	86
10 L E&W West 3s 47	94¾	94¾	93¾
1 Leh CC&N 4½s 54 A	78½	78½	78½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	71½	71½	71½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 LLeh Bal 2NY 4½s 50	84⅞	84½	84⅞
3 LLeh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
2 Leh Val Term 5½s 51	57	57	57
10 Liggett & M 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
8 LLong Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
2 Lortillard Co 5s 51	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 LLouisin & Ark 5s 69	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Louis&N 4¼s 2003	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83	83	83
1 Maine Cen 4½ 60	46	46	46
15 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	107½	107½	107½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106⅝	106⅝
39 Md&L en 5s 34 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
39 M&StL 4s 49	3	3¼	3
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	68½	68½	68½
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
18 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
4 MSP&SSM cn 4½s 57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
119 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38	37½	38
26 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19¼	18½	18½
25 M-K-T 4½s 78	34	34	34
34 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	38¼	40
40 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	30½	30	30½
1 MoPac cv 5½s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77F	34¾	34¾	34¾
58 Mo Pac 5s 78C	34¾	34½	34¾
39 Mo Pac 5s 80N	34¾	34½	34¾
48 Mo Pac 5s 81I	34¾	34¼	34¾
71 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10½	10¼	10½
11 Mohawk&Hud 4¼s 81	48½	48½	48½
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
6 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	109	108¾	109
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	103¾	103¾
3 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38¾	38½	38¾
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	32¾	32¾	32¾
23 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37½	37	37
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101¼	101¼	101½
5 N Eng RR 6s 45	71¼	71¼	71½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
2 N O Pub Sv 6s 55B	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N Ori Term 4s 53	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 NO Texas&M 5½s 44	83	83	83
9 NY & Putnam 4s 93	43½	43½	43½
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52¾	52½	52¾
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	48	48¼
16 NYC cn 4s 98	51	51	51
8 NYC 3¾s 48	98¾	98½	98½
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49	49	49
22 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78¼	77¾	77½
25 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	62¾	62¾
46 N Y Chi & StL 3½s 47	59¾	59¾	59¾
9 NY Dock Co 4s 51	86	85½	85½
1 NY Edis 3½s 66	106½	106½	106½
1 NY Lack&W 4s T3A	63¾	63¾	63¾
28 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41	40¾	41
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	35¾	35¾	35¾
47 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37	36¾	36¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	31	31	31
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31	31	31
9 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	88	88	88
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8	8	8
1 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Norf&So cons2014	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Norf&W 4s 96	126	126	126
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	84¾	84¾	84¾
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 47	75¾	75	75
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
5 Ogden&LCm 4s 48	10¾	10¾	10¾
16 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107	107
3 Pac G&E 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 Pac G&E 4s 64	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pac Ind 3½s 70	100	100	100
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	103½	103½	103½
20 Para Pict 4s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	55	55	55

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Pen Co 4s 63	102½	102	102
13 Pen Ch&Det 4½s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pen Ry Gen 4½s 65	101½	101½	101½
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	90½	90½	90½
8 Pen RR 3½s 52	93	93	93
14 Pen RR 3½s 68	92	92	92
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
5 Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	74	74	74
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60	60
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	94½	94½	94½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 43	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Ph ReadCoI 5s 73	33	33	33
6 PCC & St L 4s 70 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Pitts Cokr & Ir 4½s 52	97½	97½	97½
10 Pitts & W 4½s 58 A	98¼	98¼	98¼
9 Readg 4½s 97 A	77	76½	77
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	78¾	78¾	78¾
9 Rep Ter Can 4s 51	93½	88½	89½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103½	103	103
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103½	103¼	103½
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	90¾	89¾	90¼
106 Roah A L cn 6s 45	13¼	13	13¼
20 Roa A L 1st 4s 41	13¾	13½	13¾
13 Roa A L 4s 52	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Roa A L rfg 4s 59	11¾	10¾	10¾
1 Roa-Allpln 6s 38 A ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
27 Roa-Allpln 6s 38B ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98¼	98¼
2 Simmons cv 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Sonty-Vac 3s 64	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	106	106	106
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53	51¾	51¾
118 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50½	49¾	50¼
31 So Pac 4½s 49	51	50¾	50¾
46 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¼	69	69¼
36 So Pac cl 4s 49	36	35¾	36
36 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	53½	54½
1 So Pac RRTer 4s 50	86	86	86
11 South Ry 5s 56	21¼	20¾	21
19 South Ry gen 4s 56	90	90	90
23 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92½	92½
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Spok Int 4½s 3013A	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	101½	101¼	101½
1 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
43 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¼
9 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101¾	101¼	101¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s TTB	66	66	66
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65½	65½	65½
5 StLIM&S&R&G 33	74	74	74
2 StLFub Svc 5s 58	89¼	89¼	89¼
10 St L & F 5s 50	19½	19½	19½
103 St L S F 4½s 78	20½	20½	20½
22 StLSF 4½s 78 ct rt	20¼	20	20¼
21 St L S F 4s 50 A	17½	17	17
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
19 St L SW 5s 32	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 St L SW rfg 5s 90	29	29	29
5 St L SW 1st 4s 89	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	74	74	74
7 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s 53	91	90	90
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	97½	97½	97½
9 U S Steel 2.60s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	97¾	97	97¾
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Va Ir C & Pr 5s 49	79¾	79	79¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Wabash 4½s 91	33¾	33¾	33¾
16 Wabash 4s 81	43¾	43¾	43
10 Wabash 4s 71	83¾	83½	83½
5 Walwrth 4s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Warren Bros 6s 41 ret	105	105	105
5 West Pen P 3½s 66	112	111½	112
1 West Shore 4s 2361	45	45	45
1 Westch Lt 5s 50	111	111	111
10 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95¾	95¾	95¾
19 Westn Md 4s 52	88¾	88½	88¾
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35½	35	35
16 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86½	86½
6 Western Un 5s 60	83¼	82¾	83¼
19 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
4 Wilson & Co 4½s	105	104½	104¾
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	49	49	49
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15	15	15
9 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

5 Antwerp 5s 58	40	40	40
23 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74½	74½	74½
50 Argentine 4½s 48	94	94	94
4 Australia 5s 55	75	74¾	75
1 Australia 5s 57	74¾	74¾	74¾
8 Australia 4½s 56	72	71¾	71¾
12 Brazil 8s 41	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Buen A 4½s 77	65¾	65¾	65¾
30 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	67	66¾	67
5 Buen A 4½s 76	67¾	67¾	67¾
18 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101½
5 Canada 5¼s 60	102	102	102
10 Canada 3s 68	97½	97½	97½
5 Canada 3s 67	97	96¾	97¾
11 Carlsbad 8s 54	8¾	8¾	8¾
16 Chile MtgBk6s 61asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile MtgBk6s61ast	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chile 7s 42	20¾	20¾	20¾
12 Chile 7s 42 asd	19	19	19
10 Chile s 60 asd	19	19	19
8 Colomb 3s 70	38¾	38¾	38¾
10 Copenhag 5s 52	49½	48¾	49½
10 Copnhag 4½s 53	45½	45¼	45¼
6 Cuba 4½s 77	75	75	75
1 Czecho 8s 51	29½	29½	29½
12 Denmark 6s 42	56¼	55¼	55¼
17 Denmark 5½s 55	54¾	54¾	53¾
7 Denmark 4½s 62	49¼	48½	49¼
2 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	71½	71½	71½
2 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	15	15	15
8 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	14¼	13	14½
30 Mex 5s 33 asd 45	11¾	11¼	11¼
19 Mex 10 4s asd 45	11⅝	11¼	11¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
3 Norway 4½s 65	76	76	76
7 Peru 7s 59	12½	12½	12½
20 Peru Dep 6s 1961	12½	12½	12½
36 Peru 1st 6s 60	12½	12¼	12½
5 Poland 8s 50	12½	12	12
28 Poland 4½s 63 asd	13½	11¾	12
100 Poland 6s 40	12	12	12
1 Poland 4½s 58 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 Poland 4½s 58 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Queensld 6s 47	83	83	83
2 Rio de Jan 8s 48	16½	16½	16½
12 Rio de Jan 6½ 53	14¼	14¼	14¼
100 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	31¾	31¾	31¾
2 Serbs Cts St 8s 63	10¾	10¾	10¾
6 SilesiaPrd4½58	9½	9½	9½
5 Warsaw City 7s 58	9	9	9

Bond sales (in dollars) total today, $-000,000, previous day 8,331,000; week ago, closed; year ago, 7,947,150; two years ago, 1,838,844,390; two years ago, 1,410,-2,371,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,043,160,490; year 683,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Petroleum & Trading Corp $1.25 pic Class A	45c	..	12-15	11-30
Reliance Grain pf	$1.62½	..	12-15	12-30
Year End				
Am Cyanamid A&B	15c	..	1- 2	12-12
Applied Arts Corp	15c	..

FHA Officials Foresee a Postwar Boom in Home Construction Program

Better Housing Demand To Cover Long Period

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Two Federal Housing Administration officials, citing the wartime developments which they said have cleared the way for sweeping modernization of the housing industry, today visioned a boom in the nation's home construction program in the postwar period.

The nation's housing industry can look forward to an almost unlimited need and demand for new and better housing for nearly a decade after the war, said the officials, John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the national housing agency, and Abner H. Ferguson, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration. They gave their views in addresses prepared for delivery to the war conference of the United States Savings and Loan League.

New Materials

Mr. Ferguson stressed the experience gained by the industry under the war housing program with prefabricated or factory-built houses, and upon the expanded production capacity being developed in new materials such as aluminum, plastics, plywood, magnesium, and synthetic rubber. He said he did not anticipate any great change in mortgage financing arrangements in the postwar period.

After the war, Mr. Ferguson said, "we will find a country with trade prospects in unheard of amounts. We will find a country with a welled-up demand for peacetime products of all kinds, with thousands and thousands of houses needing deferred repairs, and with a backlog of new houses estimated variously at from 900,000 to 2,000,000 a year for 10 years."

Mr. Blandford said that the NHA program called for 1,320,000 accommodations of various types to house war production workers moving into industrial centers, and that "under the hammer of war, the nation's home builders are learning to apply new methods, new materials and new economics.

Better Dwellings

"This inventiveness will be used to meet the pent-up demand for homes, by providing better and more comfortable dwellings within the reach of a new segment of our population.

"If the architects, the manufacturers of construction materials, and the professional builders apply the lessons they are learning now, I look forward to a resurgence of the instinct of home ownership, which will lead us into a large and sustained era of building."

Wide World

A House in 80 Minutes

Not only is this home in Ottawa, Ill., erected in 80 minutes, but all its parts are prefabricated in the same time, a total of 160 minutes from the blueprint stage to moving in. This particular home has a living room, kitchen, dinette and bedroom. At top right, windows are being installed and glass fitted in section department. At lower right, the sanding department takes over as panels are trucked through like automobiles on assembly line. At end of the line, a truck awaits to take homes to their sites at production rate of 15 to 20 per day. Libby-Owens Ford Glass Company is producer.

Navy Wives Of America In Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Because they are "tired of being pushed around" by regulations and attitudes governing housing in war production centers, Navy Wives of America, meeting here for their fifth annual national convention, decided to do something about it by urging members to bombard Federal and local housing officials with letters and personal visits protesting the alleged discrimination.

Navy wives and families, according to Mrs. Ethel Baker, national president, have been told they should not remain or come to such centers because, as congested areas, war production centers should be kept open for families of war factory workers. The group charged that special effort has been made to keep Navy families out of low cost housing projects.

Protesting the "injustice," the Navy Wives passed a resolution calling on each of the 46 national clubs affiliated with the organization to write letters and pay personal visits to officials in charge of housing in such centers.

"It has been proven that the strongest motive behind a man's desire to fight is the preservation of his home and his loved ones," Mrs. Baker declared, in support of the resolution which she drafted and presented personally to the delegates. "These men of ours went away to fight, secure in the knowledge that those they left behind were safe in homes provided by a grateful government. Now we find an effort being made in every coast town to take these homes from us, destroying even the faint chance we have of seeing our men once in a while."

Asserting that while "we may not be Waacs, Waves or members of any other feminine branch of the armed forces, it is not essential that we do spectacular things. We can and do fight for our country and our husbands right here on the home front. We are using our votes among other things to help win the war by helping to clean up politics so that nothing and nobody may impede the proper functioning of Government, necessary to make the fighting of our men effective and properly implemented."

Among other actions taken by the delegates was passage of a change in by-laws, providing machinery to prevent fifth columnists from using the organization as a medium of information.

Wartime Impact Upon Realty Chief Topic at U. S. Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18—The most important conference in the history of the National Association of Real Estate Boards opened here today.

Three days of lively discussions involving the wartime impact upon realty fields throughout the United States faced the entire membership of the Association bringing with them vast implications foreshadowed in the industrial and population patterns of a postwar era.

Unity was the keynote of the opening sessions at which the realtors expressed the desire to clearly understand and assist the Government in its efforts to meet an unparalleled emergency. There were idealistic forward glances towards what the war may teach in planned housing for the future America.

Free Discussion

But there was also a healthy exercises of the democratic right freely to discuss the effects of Governmental measures and the natural hope that an important field of American business may adjust itself to changed conditions, and thrive under them.

Shall the Government assume that newly centralized groups of workers and their families will disperse after the war, and think in terms of temporary housing? Shall it assume that the great new centers of population will remain, that war plants will not become ghosts, ties of family, church, and home, will bind transients to the war cities? With any area liable to be termed a defense zone—are the complicated procedures of rent control to throw all real estate rentals into the hands of rent managers? Is private building "washed up," by reason of restrictions in size, in material, in labor? These were only a few of the questions to be discussed and answered by the best minds in realty circles.

No business is tied more tightly than real estate to both the practical and idealistic aspects of the war. It is obviously impractical for the nation to spend astronomical sums on great war plants, if workers can not be housed. It is impractical to endanger the efficiency of war workers, anywhere, by leaving them too long to frontier, boom-town inadequacies of eating and sleeping and recreational facilities. It is unwise, from a practical standpoint, to permit inflationary practice which would harm individuals of fixed income, and cause a postwar collapse of values ruinous to an important American business in its difficult postwar adjustment. These problems were also on the docket for detailed discussions.

Challenge

It is also less than democracy should be able to accomplish, to add any great new pools of underprivileged to those that already exist. To those who point to conditions on the actual war fronts for comparison, the answer here seems to be that the better the working and living conditions at home, the better the war output; the swifter end to a war that keeps our men from the way of life for which they fight. It is a challenge, too, to the imagination of the most practical realtor—to look ahead to the possibilities for American homes of the future, with the advantage of experience gained in planning, and the utilization of new methods and materials now confined to war use.

In this spirit the whole question of how to handle the real estate business in wartime is being approached in the War Conference.

David B. Simpson of Portland, Ore., National President, opened the convention with an address on general problems of real estate in wartime, and led a general panel discussion.

Paul A. Porter, Assistant Administrator of Office of Price Administration in charge of its Rent Control Division, conducted a half-day informal discussion of rent control—that extremely important part of the Governmental program.

Frank Bane, Assistant Administrator of the National Housing Administration, in charge of the huge new program under which the Government will lease available and suitable structures and remodel them for war use, explained the program in detail.

Federal Officials

Col. John J. O'Brien, in charge of real estate acquisition for Army use, and John J. Courtney in charge of the real estate program for the Navy, were the top ranking federal officials taking part in the opening program.

Norman Littell, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the Lands Division of the Department of Justice, explained his department's share in the larger Government plan.

Other speakers will discuss fuel, gas and tire rationing; restrictions on materials and repairs; disposition of alien property; provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act as they affect real estate; and possibilities for postwar replanning and rebuilding.

Reports on Building Can Be Deceiving

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reports of building activities received from all parts of the United States for the month of October as compared with 1941, show that figures can be highly deceiving.

Take the Chicago region for example where the Bell Savings and Loan Associations state that all building for the month of October amounted to $31,846,424. That figure represented an increase of $20,000,000 over the October of the previous year. Yet news flashes from all sections of the country have persisted in saying that building is dropping off everywhere.

Drop in Home Building

Well, the dropping off has been strictly in home building. And whereas October, 1942, showed a marked increase in war plant construction applications, these figures represented coming building activity over a period of many months, possibly a year, instead of just in October.

As a matter of fact, much of the building applied for in October did not even get started until November. The Chicago incident is reported as typical of virtually all the large metropolitan centers in the nation.

The building application figure for September in Chicago regions was $60,023,691 indicating a $28,000,000 falling off in October. Yet much of the biulding applied for in September actually started in October. Hence the extent of actual building activities are not indicated by the figures.

Ups and Downs

The tremendous ups and downs in building application figures are indicative of the times. A Chicago war plant valued at $55,000,000 was included in the September survey of building and another was reported valued at $25,000,000 in the October survey. The difference between these two plants was virtually the difference in the figures between the two months survey, which obviously does not mean a falling off in building.

On the contrary, war plant building in Chicago and in the suburban district is on a colossal scale unlike anything previously recorded in the history of Chicago.

Leaving war plants out of consideration, the report shows that building is down, whether compared with last year or last month. Suburban towns show a total of $3,587,184 for October compared with $6,070,990 for the corresponding month of 1941.

Home building is said to be at its lowest ebb, which means that the next change in home building figures should be for the better, because of the expected lifting of the ban on the building of homes for war workers by private industry. In the entire Chicago district including its extensive suburbs only 304 homes were reported for October at a valuation of $1,265,743.

'Big Business'

Back in 1936 in the suburban districts, the year started with construction of three homes in January. By June the monthly permits had increased to 142 and in October they had reached 158. In 1937 and 1938, the average monthly home building figures totaled 200. And that is about where the industry is now, which was considered a good figure back in 1938.

According to the Bell reports, better things were in prospect for home building in 1938, and presumably better things are ahead now. Meanwhile, remodelings, repairings and alterations are now "big business" in the district as essential to the war effort.

Utah Voting Interest Swings To Undecided Congress Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Preelection interest in Utah was centered on the proposed chain store tax law, but with the overwhelming defeat of that measure, interest has swung to the still undecided race for the congressional seat in the First District, a race which may require a recount of votes to decide.

On the basis of unofficial returns, Representative Walter K. Granger, Democratic incumbent, holds the slender lead of 268 votes over J. Bracken Lee, the Republican candidate and Mayor Price.

David J. Wilson, State Republican chairman, said that "if after the count of votes on Nov. 23 by the State Board of Canvassers the race is still as close as the unofficial returns indicate, we undoubtedly will ask for a recount."

Unofficial returns give Representative Granger 36,297 votes to 36,029 for Mayor Lee. The count includes all districts, but will not be official until canvassed by the Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer and State Auditor.

In the Second Congressional District J. Will Robinson, the Democratic incumbent, won a convincing majority over the Republican candidate, Reed E. Vetterli, former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and now Chief of Police in Salt Lake City. Unofficial returns gave Mr. Robinson 43,788 votes to Mr. Vetterli's 34,641.

The chain store provision, which would have imposed license taxes varying from $50 to $500 annually for existing chain stores and from $500 to $5,000 annually on new and relocated chain stores, was defeated 83,858 to 38,215 on the basis of unofficial returns.

A constitutional amendment which would have permitted an increase in pay of State Legislators from $4 per day to $10 a day was defeated 76,211 to 43,687, according to unofficial returns.

Republicans made slight gains in the State Legislature, getting 20 of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives, an increase of four over two years ago, and six of the 23 seats in the State Senate, an increase of two.

N. Y. State Labor Board Is Headed by Paul Herzog

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Paul M. Herzog assumed new duties as head of the State Labor Relations Board Nov. 16 and announced that there would be no changes in policy or personnel.

Los Angeles Auto Repairmen Support Regulation by City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—If the Reader's Digest, that reported in July, 1941, how "the repair man will gyp you if you don't watch out," were to check up in Los Angeles—including Hollywood—today, it would find the garage repairmen of this city operating under a new ordinance, chiefly of their own drafting, which carefully defines their standards.

This ordinance got its impetus from the Reader's Digest article, and its recent enactment by City Council furnishes one good answer to a question often asked: Does anything substantial ever result from such racket exposes?

When the Los Angeles Police Commission read the article in question, it asked the publishers some questions. It had already given thought to the garage repair service situation here, inasmuch as three years ago, with the help of the Better Business Bureau and other agencies, it combed the city to select official repair garages for each of the twelve police districts.

'Gyps 62 to 20'

Roger William Riis, who made the investigation for the Reader's Digest and wrote about his findings, stated in the article which constituted his report that "in New York, Washington, Miami, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, the gyps predominated 62 to 20. Small towns and small garages were much more honest than large towns and elaborate garages."

In answer to its request for something more specific about what he had found here, Mr. Riis wrote the Los Angeles Police Commission that Hollywood was about the worst spot encountered during his entire transcontinental investigation of automobile repair shops. Downtown Los Angeles, he recalled, stood the test much better.

Thus informed, the Police Commission contacted local garage owners, confident that their typical disposition was toward straight dealing. These businessmen responded without a quaver to the opportunity to draw up an ordinance protecting their standards. The circumstances were favorable to success. The city had a Police Commission which the garage men could trust, and it also had a large number of square-dealing garage owners. It wasn't hard to draw up an acceptable ordinance.

Municipal Code Amended

Ordinance No. 86,899, passed by the City Council on Sept. 2, 1942, and approved nine days later by Mayor Fletcher Bowron, amends the Los Angeles Municipal Code so as to provide for the regulation of the auto repair business. It was drawn up along lines similar to the requirements the Police Commission sets and rigidly enforces for the conduct of official garages.

This ordinance requires a nontransferable permit of anyone operating an automobile repair shop. It specifies that each permittee must keep a record of each and every job done on automobiles, even slightly damaged in wrecks or collisions, plus a number of other transaction records that must be available for police inspection during a six months' period.

It further provides for the revocation of such permits when the ordinance is violated and the violation is not corrected after due warning. Eight reasons for revoking permits are itemized, including the wilfull installation of used parts where the charge is made for new ones.

It is noteworthy that in the last three years only three complaints have been filed with the Police Commission, according to Commissioner Van M. Griffith, relative to the official garages which operate in accordance with just such standards. In one of these cases the complainer proved to be mistaken, while in the other two adjustments were made.

OPA Rent Officials In Confused De Soto

DE SOTO, Kan., Nov. 18 (AP)—OPA rent control officials yesterday came to confused De Soto. [The war has ballooned the population of this northeast Kansas town from 384 to an estimated 1,700.]

Elmo B. Hunter, chief enforcement attorney for the Kansas City office, found that:

Robert Turner, service station operator, rents his house for $25 a month. The renter has been taking in roomers at $3.50 a week. He now has 11 of them (or $38.50 weekly).

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Matthew pay $12 a week for a remodeled garage.

Mrs. C. W. Hadley pays $10 a week for a hastily constructed cabin. There is a tub in the front yard which is taken indoors when someone wants to bathe.

Everyone wants to know what the rent ceiling is on converted sheds.

Justice of the Peace Charles Dicken charges $2.50 a week for a place to park a trailer.

"It ain't much, but I ain't interested in the monetary system of it."

Mr. Dicken also came up with the best description of what is happening in jam-packed De Soto: "Everything around here is zip, zip, zip," he said.

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Canadian Board Nails Rumors Regarding Non-War Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 18 — The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has had to refute many rumors about the plans of the Industrial Branch of the Board which has in hand the curtailment of non-essential industry. The job of cutting down, however carefully administered must of necessity result in some hardships, and it is bad news that is most readily exaggerated.

One of the stories had it that 20,000 to 25,000 retail stores were to be closed down by the end of the year; another that at least 40,000 salesmen were going to lose their jobs. These were branded as false. Now there is another rumor that there is a "secret list" of civilian industries marked for the guillotine.

Speaking before the Advertising and Sales Executives' Club in this city, R. F. Chisholm, Director of the Industrial Division of the Board, has denied that such a list exists. "To put it in another way" he said, "every civilian industry is on the list, for virtually every civilian industry contains some elements of non-essentiality; and the non-essential element in one industry will secure exactly the same treatment as the non-essential element in another."

Mr. Chisholm explained that the job of curtailment on which he said "a few moves have been made" will be carried out by the Board's administrators on consultation with committees of various branches of industry. "It should be emphasized," he said, "that while more drastic plans are under discussion, they will not be implemented until they have been discussed with the industry concerned, and until a clear procedure has been evolved" in relation to the men involved in the changes.

The voice of industry will be heard and recommendations from industries will be before the Board. Some lines of procedure already developed by the administrators of the Board are raw materials restrictions, power restrictions, production restrictions and standardization of products, style "freezing" and elimination of specified lines, concentration of industry and pooling of distribution.

It is the acute shortage of manpower that has made the curtailment of civilian industry more urgent. "The element of manpower shortage means that our objective must now be one of maintaining production at the lowest possible level consistent with minimum human requirements and morale," Mr. Chisholm explained.

"The first stage," he said, "in most cases will be a further drastic standardization and simplification of products. The next stage will be elimination of obviously non-essential lines. The third will be an over-all curtailment, if necessary, of continuing lines, which may bring with it a concentration of the industry."

The progress of the plan of curtailment may mean an extension of the present rationing system. The price ceiling will have to be maintained, as well as an equitable system of available supplies "under a distribution structure which may be materially altered. In regard to compensation for curtailed industry, Mr. Chisholm said studies that have been made "incline us toward the British system of profit pooling whereby the continuing plants in an industry are able to assist the curtailed plants."

Mr. Chisholm urged individual industries to aid the Board by doing what they can themselves by swinging over to essential products or realigning their business.

Nelson Asks Full War Output Nov. 26, With Thanksgiving Dinner at End of Day

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (*AP*)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has called for a full day's production on Thanksgiving Day in all factories producing war goods or goods essential to the war economy, and in all mines and plants producing essential raw materials.

"Our enemies are not going to stop their production on Nov. 26; we dare not do so either," Mr. Nelson said in a formal statement. "Men and women of management and labor alike can easily rearrange their personal schedules so that the traditional Thanksgiving dinner can be enjoyed after work has been finished. And the deepest religious devotion we have will find its truest expression in an unflagging attention to duty by all of us."

Mr. Nelson said no holiday has deeper roots in the American tradition than Thanksgiving Day, adding:

"Year after year, it has been our custom to cease from work on that day and thank God for the blessings he has given us. We can best show our gratitude by demonstrating that we deserve the mercies that have been shown us, and the way to do that is to work with all our might at the job which is before us."

Higher Pay Asked For N. J. Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18—Salary increases for the bulk of State employees and a $1,200 a year minimum pay for full-time workers are proposed in a memorandum to Gov. Charles Edison from the Civil Service Commission of New Jersey. At present, there are clerks and other employees receiving as low as $80 a month.

The suggested program calls for 15 per cent increases above the last January level for employees in the brackets not exceeding $3,000 a year. For those in the $3,000 to $4,700 group, boosts of $300 are proposed.

In cases where raises have been allowed during the year there would be adjustments to conform. In fixing the $1,200 minimum, maintenance would be valued at $360 a year.

Citing unrest among State workers by reason of higher pay in private industry and many branches of the Federal Government, the Commission asserts that prompt action is necessary to avert an acute shortage of help.

Goebbels on Tour To Build Morale

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (*AP*)—Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels is on a morale-building tour of western German districts which "suffered particularly heavily" from Royal Air Force raids, the Berlin Radio disclosed today.

Dr. Goebbels told an audience that "every expert knew Anglo-Saxon attempts to invade the European continent were doomed to failure," and described the North African invasion as "fresh proof Germany's enemies were unable to attack the Axis powers at militarily decisive points," the radio said.

Reversible Uniform Issued to Germans

BERN, Switzerland (ONA) — The German Army has demonstrated in Berlin its new winter uniform to be distributed chiefly to troops in Russia.

The uniform, which is to be worn over the regular combat outfit, consists of three pieces—a hood which covers the head and shoulders, a jacket which comes down to the knees, and trousers which reach to the chest. The uniform can be worn on both sides. The inside color is field gray, the outside white — making special snow shirts unnecessary.

Another Reminder For Early Mailing

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 18

The Post Office Department has repeated the reminder that gifts must be mailed by Dec. 1 to assure delivery before Christmas.

Smith W. Purdum, Second Assistant Postmaster General, said that shortages of transportation facilities and personnel, coupled with expectations of a record volume of mail, meant that if the bulk of mailing occurred as late as in other years it "simply cannot be distributed in time."

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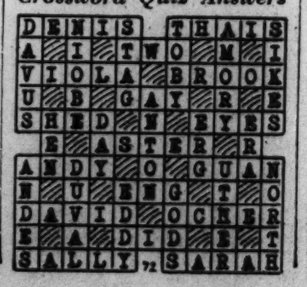
Crossword Quiz Answers



LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE
DIVISION OF INSURANCE

Pursuant to the Massachusetts General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) Chapter 175, Section 113B as amended by Acts of 1935, Chapter 459, Section 4, NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing will be held before the Commissioner of Insurance at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Friday, the fourth day of December, 1942, in the Auditorium, fourth floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, on the following schedule of premium charges and classifications of risks proposed to be fixed and established by the Commissioner for use in connection with the issue or execution of motor vehicle liability policies and bonds for the year 1943, both as defined in the Massachusetts General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) Chapter 90, Section 34A, as amended by the Acts of 1935, Chapter 459, Section 2, and in Executive Order No. 21 of His Excellency the Governor.

PRIVATE PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

The General Class of Private Passenger Automobiles shall be subdivided into the following classifications:

Class 1.—Private Passenger Automobiles for which the owner is limited to a Basic "A" gasoline ration book.

Class 2.—Private Passenger Automobiles for which the owner is limited to a "B" ration book or is limited to an "A" ration book and a "B" ration book.

Class 3.—All Private Passenger Automobiles not contained in Class 1 and Class 2.

Gas Ration Changes

Rates based on the Gas Ration classification in effect on the date of signing the registration application are subject to change when the Gas Ration classification changes.

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES

This General Class shall be divided into two groups, to be determined by rated load capacity, to be known as Heavy and Light.

The Heavy class shall include any automobile having a rated load capacity of over two tons and any automobile with more than four wheels. It shall be deemed to have more than four wheels within the meaning of the classification Heavy Load Capacity if it has more than two axle-trees. A Commercial Automobile with only two axle-trees carrying a pair of wheels on each rear axle shall not be considered a six-wheel motor vehicle.

The Light class shall include those having four wheels and a rated load capacity of not more than two tons.

Commercial Automobiles equipped with tank bodies shall be classified in accordance with the capacity of the tank body, as follows:

Heavy—Tanks over 500 gallons capacity
Light—Tanks having 500 gallons capacity or less.

SECTION B

RATING TERRITORIES

It is proposed to establish the following rating territories and that the premium charges for motor vehicle liability policies shall be determined according to the territory in which the motor vehicles covered thereby are principally garaged:

1. There shall be seventeen territories which shall apply to:
   (a) Private Passenger Automobiles
   (b) Motorcycles
   (c) Hearses
   (d) School Buses
   (e) Buses (Restricted Use)
   (f) Buses (Not Otherwise Classified)
   (g) Demonstrating Automobiles
   (h) School Buses—Not Registered for Carrying Passengers for Hire
   (i) Buses (Restricted Use)—Not Registered for Carrying Passengers for Hire

Territory 1: Chelsea
Territory 2: Revere
Territory 3: Boston
Territory 4: Everett, Wilmington, Somerville
Territory 5: Burlington, Cambridge, Malden, Winthrop, Woburn
Territory 6: Billerica, Dracut, Hull, Medford, Tewksbury
Territory 7: Brookline, Randolph, Saugus, Stoneham, Watertown
Territory 8: Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Lowell, Lynn, Marlborough, Medway, Middleton, Norwood, Oxford, Peabody, Waltham, Weymouth
Territory 9: Quincy
Territory 10: Worcester
Territory 11: Agawam, Arlington, Braintree, Chicopee, Framingham, Hingham, Lexington, Lynnfield, Salem, Sharon, Stoughton, Wakefield
Territory 12: Acushnet, Auburn, Belmont, Carlisle, Clinton, Fall River, Franklin, Holbrook, Holliston, Holyoke, Hudson, Lawrence, Leicester, Medfield, Melrose, Millis, Milton, Nahant, Natick, Newton, Reading, Plympton, Reading, Southborough, Sudbury, Walpole, Westborough, West Springfield, Winchester
Territory 13: Springfield
Territory 14: Abington, Ayer, Bedford, Beverly, Bolton, Chelmsford, Dartmouth, East Longmeadow, Gloucester, Haverhill, Hopkinton, Leominster, Methuen, Milford, Needham, Norfolk, Rockland, Salisbury, Scituate, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Southborough, Swampscott, Wayland, Webster, West Boylston, Westwood
Territory 15: Ashland, Barre, Belchertown, Bellingham, Berlin, Boylston, Carver, Charlton, Concord, Danvers, Dover, Duxbury, Falmouth, Fitchburg, Grafton, Groveland, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Holden, Ipswich, Kingston, Lincoln, Littleton, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Marshfield, Maynard, Merrimac, Middleborough, New Bedford, Northampton, Northborough, Palmer, Pembroke, Stow, Swansea, Wareham, Wellesley, Westfield, Westford, Weston, Whitman
Territory 16: Amesbury, Deerfield, Dighton, Douglas, East Bridgewater, Foxborough, Gardner, Hamilton, Marion, Millbury, Newburyport, Northbridge, Norwell, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Rutland, Sandwich, South Hadley, Spencer, Sutton, Taunton, Tyngsborough, West Bridgewater
Territory 17: Remainder of State

2. There shall be seven territories which shall apply to:
COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES

Territory 1: Boston, Chelsea, Revere
Territory 2: Brookline, Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Medford, Somerville, Winthrop
Territory 3: Arlington, Ashland, Burlington, Lynn, Milton, Quincy, Saugus, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wilmington, Winchester, Woburn, Worcester
Territory 4: Framingham, Haverhill, Lowell, Springfield, Weymouth
Territory 5: Belmont, Billerica, Braintree, Bridgewater, Canton, Chicopee, Danvers, Dedham, Dover, Fall River, Holyoke, Hull, Lawrence, Lexington, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Medfield, Melrose, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Natick, Needham, New Bedford, Newton, Norwood, Peabody, Randolph, Reading, Salem, Salisbury, Sharon, Stoneham, Stoughton, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Walpole, Wayland, Wellesley, West Springfield, Westwood
Territory 6: Abington, Amesbury, Andover, Auburn, Avon, Ayer, Bedford, Berlin, Beverly, Bolton, Boylston, Brockton, Chelmsford, Clinton, Cohasset, Dracut, Fitchburg, Gardner, Gloucester, Grafton, Hingham, Holbrook, Holden, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Leicester, Leominster, Littleton, Ludlow, Marlborough, Medway, Milford, Millbury, Millis, Newburyport, Northborough, Scituate, Sherburn, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sudbury, Upton, Westborough, West Boylston, Westford, Whitman
Territory 7: Remainder of State

3. There shall be nine territories which shall apply to:
(a) Taxicabs and Public Livery Automobiles
(b) Driverless Cars

Territory 1: Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Somerville
Territory 2: Fitchburg, Revere
Territory 3: Boston, Brookline, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Worcester
Territory 4: Lynn, New Bedford, Watertown
Territory 5: Arlington, Clinton, Gardner, Haverhill, Marlborough, Springfield, Winthrop
Territory 6: Brockton, Cambridge, Waltham, Reading, Southbridge
Territory 7: Belmont, Holyoke, Lawrence, Leominster, Norwood, Weymouth
Territory 8: Adams, Framingham, Woburn, North Adams, Wakefield
Territory 9: Remainder of State

4. There shall be four territories which shall apply to:
Private Livery

Territory 1: Chelsea, Everett, New Bedford, Revere
Territory 2: Boston
Territory 3: Arlington, Cambridge, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Malden, Somerville, Northampton, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Winthrop, Worcester
Territory 4: Remainder of State

Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' Automobiles

5. The territories for Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' Automobiles for 1943 are the same as those for 1942.

SECTION C

SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL RATES AND MINIMUM PREMIUMS

It is proposed to establish annual rates and minimum premiums for motor vehicle liability policies covering motor vehicles in accordance with the territorial locations thereof as set forth in SECTION B, as follows:

PRIVATE PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES
Annual Rates Per Car

Territories	Base Rates	Rates After Application of War Emergency Discounts Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
1	$63.50	$34.90	$44.40	$50.80
2	59.40	32.70	41.60	47.50
3	53.70	29.50	37.60	43.00
4	47.00	25.80	32.90	37.60
5	43.40	23.90	30.40	34.70
6	41.80	23.00	29.30	33.40
7	37.40	20.60	26.20	29.90
8	34.00	18.70	23.80	27.20
9	32.10	17.70	22.50	25.70
10	31.80	17.50	22.30	25.40
11	31.20	17.20	21.80	25.00
12	29.00	16.00	20.30	23.20
13	27.20	15.00	19.00	21.80
14	25.80	14.20	18.10	20.60
15	22.10	12.20	15.50	17.70
16	19.40	10.70	13.60	15.50
17	17.30	9.80	12.10	13.80

LEGAL NOTICES

MOTORCYCLES
Annual Rates Per Car

Territories	Base Rates Group AA	Group A	Groups B & C	Rates After Application of War Emergency Discount Group AA	Group A	Groups B & C
1-10	$20.00	$35.00	$75.00	$16.00	$28.00	$60.00
11-16	13.00	25.00	50.00	10.40	20.00	40.00
17	19.00	35.00	70.00	15.20	28.00	56.00

Motorcycles

The minimum premium for Motorcycles shall be one-third the annual rate specified herein regardless of the term of the policy.

Guest Occupant Insurance

The rate per car for Private Passenger automobiles in each Private Passenger car rating territory shall be $2.00.

The annual rate per car for Motorcycles in each Private Passenger car rating territory shall be—

Group AA—$1.00 Groups A, B and C—$25.00

The minimum premium for Motorcycles shall be one-third the annual rate specified herein regardless of the term of the policy.

Private Passenger Automobiles Electrically Operated

Private Passenger Automobiles electrically operated shall be written at a reduction of 25% from the Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant annual rates for Private Passenger Automobiles, specified herein.

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES
Annual Rates Per Car

BASE RATES

TERRITORIES Classifications:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class 3	Heavy	$107.80	$108.50	$106.10	$79.80	$74.70	$72.10	$54.10
	Light	77.90	72.10	53.50	46.50	43.10	37.30	25.10
Class 4	Heavy	$86.90	$78.70	$60.50	$52.00	$43.80	$41.50	$22.60
	Light	77.70	61.30	45.10	41.40	32.30	26.10	15.40

RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR EMERGENCY DISCOUNT

TERRITORIES Classifications:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class 3	Heavy	$86.20	$86.80	$84.90	$63.80	$59.80	$57.70	$43.30
	Light	62.30	57.70	42.80	37.20	34.50	29.80	20.10
Class 4	Heavy	$69.50	$63.00	$48.40	$41.60	$35.00	$33.20	$18.10
	Light	62.20	49.00	36.10	33.10	25.80	20.90	12.30

BASE RATES

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Farmers' Trucks excluding retail delivery	$77.70	$61.30	$45.10	$41.40	$32.30	$26.10	$15.40

RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR EMERGENCY DISCOUNT

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Farmers' Trucks excluding retail delivery	$62.20	$49.00	$36.10	$33.10	$25.80	$20.90	$12.30

The rate per car for Dock and Industrial Trucks, Farm Tractors and Lawn Mowers (Gasoline, Steam or Electric) shall be $10.00 in each Commercial car rating territory.

HEARSES

The annual rate for hearses shall be sixty per cent of the annual rate for a Class 3 Private Passenger automobile in each rating territory.

GUEST OCCUPANT INSURANCE

The annual rate per car for Commercial Automobiles, Classes 3 and 4, all weights, and for Farmers' Trucks excluding retail delivery in each Commercial car rating territory shall be $2.50.

The annual rate per car for Dock Trucks, Industrial Trucks, Hearses, Farm Tractors and Lawn Mowers (Gasoline, Steam or Electric) in each rating territory shall be $1.00.

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES ELECTRICALLY OPERATED

Commercial Automobiles (except Dock Trucks, Industrial Trucks, Farm Tractors and Lawn Mowers) electrically operated shall be written at a reduction of 25% from the Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant annual rates for Commercial Automobiles specified herein.

PUBLIC AUTOMOBILES

Guest Occupant Insurance—The annual rate per car shall be $1.00 for all public automobiles.

Annual Rates Per Car
BASE RATES

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxicabs and Public Livery	$385	$350	$315	$275	$230	$190	$150	$115	$85

RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR EMERGENCY CHARGES

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxicabs and Public Livery	$481	$438	$394	$344	$288	$238	$188	$144	$106

Private Livery
Annual Rates Per Car

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4
Private Livery	$100	$90	$70	$50

GARAGE, DEALERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' AUTOMOBILES

The premium charge for Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant coverages for Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' Automobiles shall be based in part upon the payroll of all officers and employees of the Insured and in part upon the number of sets of dealers' plates issued to the Insured by the Registry of Motor Vehicles. The rates per $100 payroll shown below shall be applied to the payrolls of the Insured; to this premium shall be added the premium derived from applying the rates per set of plates shown below to the number of sets of plates issued to the Insured by the Registry of Motor Vehicles. The minimum premiums apply only to the premium derived from payrolls.

Statutory (Compulsory) Rates

TERRITORIES	BASE RATES 1	2	3	RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR EMERGENCY DISCOUNT 1	2	3
Rate per $100 Payroll	$ .86	$ .71	$ .57	$ .69	$ .57	$ .46
Rate per set of plates	18.00	15.00	12.00	14.40	12.00	9.60
Minimum Premium	140.00	95.00	50.00	112.00	76.00	40.00

Guest Occupant Insurance

The rate for Guest Occupant Insurance in each Garage rating territory for Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' automobiles shall be $.12 for each $100 payroll and $.60 per set of plates with a Minimum Premium of $15.00.

All persons and insurance companies desiring to be heard on the proposed classifications of risks and schedule of premium charges for Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant coverages as hereinbefore set forth, should appear as aforesaid, and they may then and there show cause, if they have any, why the proposed classifications and schedule of premium charges for Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant coverages should not be fixed and established for use in connection with the issue or execution of motor vehicle liability policies and bonds for the year 1943, both as defined in Massachusetts General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) Chapter 90, Section 34A, as amended by Acts of 1935, Chapter 459, Section 2.

Written communications will be given consideration if received at the office of the Commissioner of Insurance, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, before the hearing.

DATED at Boston this sixteenth day of November, 1942.

CHARLES F. J. HARRINGTON,
Commissioner of Insurance

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KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
216 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

Lovely Autumn Flowers for Your
THANKSGIVING DAY *Table*
CHRYSANTHEMUMS for your hostess
Delivery service throughout Hudson County
Dial HOboken 3-0510
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER
INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Phone: JOurnal Square 2-0665

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
Bedding—Furniture—Upholstery
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone—HOboken 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 Bloomfield Street

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry-cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Phone Bergen 3-8065

For **"Printing"**
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: South Orange 2-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Season's Greetings
MAPLECREST TURKEYS, CRANBERRIES, MINCEMEAT, PUDDINGS, CANDIES
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

POPULAR MARKET
Visit Our Fine, Large, New Store
167 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1720
Daily consignments of Fruit and Vegetables
Foreign and Domestic

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream in Fancy Molds
for
Thanksgiving Dinner
Home-Made Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-2465
2102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3020

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning Repairing, Promptly Attended To
8 Highland Pl. SO. 2-0537

MILLBURN

Fresh Dressed Local Turkeys
Hothouse Broilers and Fryers
for the Holidays
DAVE'S CHOICE MEAT MARKET
347 Milburn Avenue Mill. 6-1730

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Bloomfield Ave. at Valley Road
Montclair

Let Us Help You With Your Christmas Shopping
McBURNEY & OAKLEY
Professional Shoppers
65 Sunset Avenue Montclair 2-0080

B & T
B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Joseph Tahmazian Alex Boyadjian
23 Church Street Mo. 3-1310
SELECTED RUGS IN STOCK
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

Frieda's
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
7 South Park Street
Phone: Mo. 2-7891

Home Made
Chocolates and Ice Cream
MADE FRESH DAILY
Wittrock's
12 Church Street Montclair

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
await your selection at
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue Mo. 2-1653

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair
Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

FOR FINE FLOWERS
Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-3000

Bicycles, Toys, Sporting Goods Repairing
FRED VON RHEIN
211 Bellevue Avenue Phone:
Upper Montclair Mo. 2-3998

Wool Sweaters Wool Hose
Now is the time to think of the boy in the Army or Navy
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
Wool Sport Trousers Wool Shirts

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers
For Thanksgiving
Phone Montclair 2-2252 605 Bloomfield Ave.
Night phone: Verona 8-4365
Greenhouses, Verona, N. J.

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

Montclair 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

THE
EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Gifts Cards
Etchings
Upper Montclair Center Mo. 2-6138

Fresh, Sheer CURTAINS
They do make a room so inviting! Many styles in white, cream, and ecru.
New Fall Yard Goods
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, CORSETS
Montclair Textile Store
543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1588

LANE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
FURNITURE
Montclair 2-8325
41 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Smith's FLOWERS
Cor. South Park and Church Streets
Martha H. Smith Montclair 2-1000
President Night Phone—Mo. 2-8335-W

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

NEWARK

IN NEW JERSEY—
GRIFFITHS

—FOR FINE PIANOS
STEINWAY • KIMBALL
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
WINTER • HAMMOND
ORGAN AND NOVACHORD
MAGNAVOX
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD ST. • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET ST. • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT ST. • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

Lazarus Printing Co.
Printers • *Stationers*
54 Clinton Street Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 2-2838
COMPLETE LINE OF OFFICE AND FILING SUPPLIES—FINE PRINTING
Represented by
CHARLES E. FLACCUS

NUTLEY

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Christmas Gifts
For Your Men Folks NOW
at
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Cor. Day Street

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Smart Holiday Dresses, Suits and Coats
EMBASSY DRESS SHOPPE
327 Main Street, Corner Essex Avenue

Your Holiday Gifts and Toys at the
LINDSLEY'S HARDWARE STORES
INC.
319 Main Street Tel. Or. 3-3200

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

WARM WINTER COATS
All Wool, Fur Trimmed and Plain
Priced $19.98 to $115.00
all sizes
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main Street, Cor. Canfield Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Larette Beauty Shop
Supreme Wave $6.50
Machineless Wave $8.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

S. S. ROSS
Fancy Poultry
Maplecrest Turkeys
Specials in Ducks, Capons, Chickens
Cranberries, Nuts, Raisins, Candies
55 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
FLOWERS
659 Main Avenue
Pa. 3-1414

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

WHITTON'S
Women's Apparel
of
Distinction
620 Park Avenue Tel. PL. 6-1148

Route 29, Westbound
North Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-1583
Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.

Professional Beauty Shop
Every Branch of
BEAUTY CULTURE
615 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
TELEPHONE PL. 6-6116

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for your Comfort

VOGEL and TANZER
Choice Meats — Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
PROMPT DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
TEL. PL. 6-9313

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Battery Service Road Service
West View Service Station
FRANK J. AULETTE, Prop.
"Service With a Smile"
87 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-9377

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

Perry Lee Stores
24 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Popular Priced
Dresses and Hats

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

S. L. KNAUER
REMODELING and REPAIRING
A small deposit will hold selection of new Furs until Christmas
Ri. 6-2998 50 E. Ridgewood Ave.

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

"No Rationing of Good"
Service, Co-operation, Friendly Interest.
We have made careful selections of our Fall and Winter merchandise. Men's, Women's, Children's Wear.
THE QUALITY SHOP
3 SHERIDAN AVENUE
J. F. STRAKOSCH
HO-HO-KUS, N. J.

The **Greenery**
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Center
NEW WINTER CLOTHES
For the Young
Layettes and Gifts
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue R. 6-3733

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3343
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Enamel Self-Basting
ROASTERS.
Pie Plates, etc.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Florist
THANKSGIVING GREETINGS
96 Park Avenue RU. 2-7227

SUMMIT

Siegel's Stationery Shop
GREETING CARDS
Leather Goods
GAMES AND TOYS
394 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-2191

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4964

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-6891

UNION CITY

Dial UNion 3-9648 Optical Repairs
ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

UNION CITY (Continued)

Your Photograph
The Gift That Only You Can Give
LASTING MEMORIES
The MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3042

"Fill In" your needs from our stock of QUALITY MERCHANDISE
Correctly Priced
BOB SHORT
"Furnishings for Men"
3904 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-1545 near 39th St.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THANKSGIVING FLOWERS
for Your Table and Gifts
Arrangements Priced from $2 Upward
—or—bring your own centerpiece and let us arrange it for you.
DOERRER'S CONSERVATORIES
167 ELM STREET

Paul Allemann
JEWELER WATCHMAKER
Telephone Westfield 2-0736
104 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

COSTA'S ICE CREAM
WHITMAN'S CANDIES
KEMP'S SALTED NUTS
DARBY'S DRUG STORE
South Ave. at Summit Tel. WE. 1198

WEST NEW YORK

Elsie
BEAUTY SHOPPE, Inc.
443 60th St., West New York, N. J.
PHONE UNION 3-0075

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
and other lovely autumn flowers for your THANKSGIVING DAY table or for your hostess.
Schnyders Flower Shop
6709 Bergenline Avenue, Corner of 67th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

HOLD & METTGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.

The Treasure House of Gifts for Christmas

It's an Overcoat! It's a Topcoat!
ALPAGORA
The all-year-round coat that has warmth without bulky weight at just $32.50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Princess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

TOO BAD — JUST OUT
You're going to hear that often this Christmas unless you shop early. Our Christmas stock is all here—and a pretty good selection it is if you shop early.
FORD E. O'DELL
24 WEST 10TH STREET

HARRISBURG

shoes of distinction
and
fine accessories
for men and women
Crego's
Second and Walnut
Harrisburg, Penna.

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"Always Reliable"

DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

J. H. TROUP'S
The Music Center of Harrisburg
15 South Market Square

THE ART & GIFT SHOP
Gifts and Gift Wrappings for Christmas
105 North Second Street

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Ardmore 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa.

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

PENNY'S, *Florist*
5 East Wharton Ave. Ogontz 0241-J
Send Flowers for Thanksgiving

Ogontz 6096 Rich Norman, Prop.
KESWICK CYCLE SHOP
Full Supply of
Schwinn Lightweights
"VICTORY MODEL"
Available
344 N. Easton Road Glenside, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

marie k. leonhardt
415 old york road, jenkintown
gifts
jewelry perfumes

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

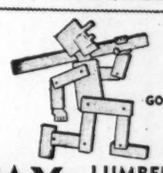
Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
A Serving Spoon that will Reach . . . the stuffing in the turkey, or the sugar at the bottom of the lemonade pitcher. Hand-made Sterling Silver..... $10.50
108 SOUTH 13TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

PITTSBURGH


MR. GOODWOOD
MAY LUMBER CO.
Fairfax 2800
1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

READING

It's Pomeroy's for finer gifts at prices to fit your bond-buying budget
Bigger selections; exclusive fashions; up-to-the-minute items for complete satisfaction
Buy your Christmas gifts at . . .
POMEROY'S

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Samters
Now Ready to Serve
Scranton for Over
Its Seventieth Christmas
★
The Home of Quality Apparel

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirta
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

Give BOOKS
Community Book Shop
532 Spruce Street Telephone 3-0187

SEWICKLEY

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.
Look into your Kitchen. Then come here for your needed
THANKSGIVING COOKING UTENSILS

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

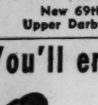
SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

Knapp Drug Co.
Telephone Sewickley 10 and 11

BROADWAY PHARMACY
Telephone Coraopolis 402

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Select Food Market

Sewickley Heights
Home-raised Turkeys
510 Beaver Street
Phone 1900

SWARTHMORE

DRESSES
Lingerie and Hosiery
Marie Donnelly
104 PARK AVENUE

GIFTS
For Those in the Service
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner

BOOKS
FOR CHRISTMAS
BOOKWAYS
403 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0926

UPPER DARBY

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning
NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE
DRESSES (plain) 69c
Fine Mending and Tailoring
Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning
Terminal Shoe Repair
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.
Upper Darby Blvd. 3406

You'll enjoy shopping

for gifts, lamps, tables, accessories in a store laden with brilliant selections.
COLLINS STORE
7056 Garrett Road
Blvd. 9762

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women, and Children
"First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
X-Ray Fitted
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6804-06 Market Street Open evenings
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 9797

H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads
Upper Darby, Pa.

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
Mail Gifts to Service Men Early
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

• • Burkley's • •
Celebrating Their 5th Anniversary
Pre-war values in
Men's and Boys' Clothing
and Furnishings
6800 Market St. Open eves. Blvd. 9931

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
Ph. Blvd. 4827 7043 Garrett Road

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
Zippers Repaired or Replaced
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2525

VOGEL'S *flowers*
For Thanksgiving
Blvd. 0445 111 Fairfield Ave.

For Thanksgiving
SCHNEIDER'S
Candies and Ice Cream
23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

Specializing in Home Cooking
HOSTESS GRILLE
Luncheon 11-2 Dinner 5-8
SUNDAYS—THANKSGIVING 1-8
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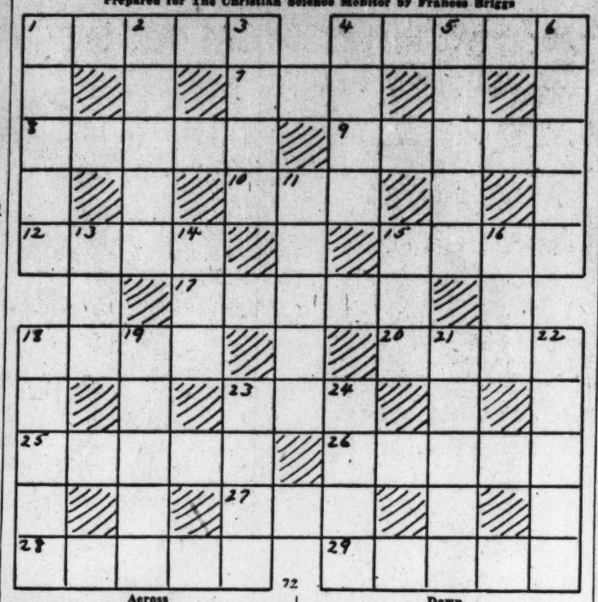
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is hero of Huxley's "Crome Yellow"?
4—What Greek courtesan is reformed by a monk?
7—A dichord would have how many strings?
8—Who is Sebastian's sister in "Twelfth Night"?
9—In Tennyson's poem, what comes "from haunts of coot and hern"?
10—Polly Peachum is character in ballad opera by whom?
12—A lean-to is what?
15—Organs of sight.
17—What is a fall-blooming plant of thistle family?
18—What is first name of Rooney in Samuel Lover's tale?
20—What is any of various large birds of Central and South America?
23—Where is the Forest of Arden (abbr.)?
25—What is Balfour's first name in Stevenson's novel?
26—What is an earthy metallic oxide?
27—Acted.
28—"Of all the girls that are so smart, there's none like pretty ——."
29—What is Mrs. Gamp's first name in "Martin Chuzzlewit"?

Down

1—What was stock name for a servant or slave in Latin comedies?
2—What queen of classic story was proud of number of her children?
3—Male of the caribou is what?
4—Who is Tristram Shandy's uncle?
5—Who is the heartless flirt in Thackeray's "Pendennis"?
6—Who is a character in "Oliver Twist"?
11—What was first name of composer of opera "The Maccabees"?
13—The fictional Dame Partlet is what?
14—Period of time.
15—Unit of energy is what?
16—Age.
18—Aconcagua is highest peak of what mountains?
19—Who is hero of an unfinished novel by Thackeray?
21—Who was father of King Arthur?
22—If you were in Petersburg, Va., in what direction would you travel to reach Richmond?
23—A whirlpool is what?
24—What is a lake of eastern Manitoba, Canada?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What Alnico Magnets Are?

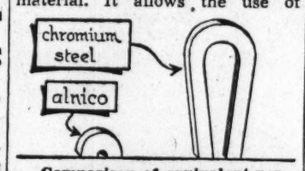
All iron and steel may be magnetized, but different types have widely different qualities of magnetic strength and permanence.

A core of soft iron inside a coil of copper wire through which a current is flowing acts as a magnet. However, the soft iron loses its magnetism instantly when the flow of electricity through the coil stops. Hard types of steel, on the other hand, form what are known as permanent magnets. A hard steel bar, magnetized by a current through a surrounding coil of wire, will retain its magnetism days, months, and even years after the current is turned off and the bar removed from the coils. The familiar horseshoe magnet is an example of a permanent magnet.

Permanent magnets used to be made chiefly from hard chromium or tungsten alloy steel. Not long ago, however, a General Electric Company metallurgist in search of a new heat-resistant metal tried an alloy of iron, aluminum, nickel, and cobalt.

In the course of a routine check of the physical properties of this alloy it was unexpectedly discovered to have almost incredible qualities as a material for permanent magnets. The new alloy got its name from a combination of the first two letters of the aluminum, nickel, and cobalt which it contains.

Alnico has greater magnetic power per given volume than any other known permanent-magnet material. It allows the use of



Comparison of equivalent permanent magnets of different materials.

shorter and more compact magnets because of its greater strength and offers high stored energy at lower cost. It is, moreover, more stable—less liable to loss of magnetism due to stray magnetic fields, temperature, and vibration.

In a specially designed mounting, which provides a number of gaps for the magnetism to cross, an alnico magnet weighing but ¼ ounce supported a 69-pound weight, demonstrating a lifting ratio of 4400 to 1.

—W. P. Keasbey

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Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Boys and girls won't worry much about rationing until there are meetless days.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Women in increasing numbers are taking up law," reports a trade magazine. But they will never be able to take up as much of it as they have laid down.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then I told them of the hand of my God which was good upon me; then answered I them, and said unto them, The God of heaven, he will prosper us. NEH. 2:18, 20

Singing Society Gifts

Philadelphia

Members of the Arion Singing Society, a Philadelphia cultural group, are sending to men in the armed services fully equipped personal kits, each with a five-dollar bill enclosed, as a first step in a gift campaign to continue for the duration.

The club is turning over 25 per cent of its proceeds to finance the gifts. Many other organizations in the city are following suit.

War Bonds

What They'll Buy

The ordinary machine gun is too cumbersome for our Marines, especially for parachute troops. So the Marines have adopted new models of the Reising sub-machine gun, a .45-caliber weapon.

The new gun used by the paratroops is a compact model with a pistol grip and a steel-frame stock which folds out of the way when not in use. You can help buy these for our boys in the Solomons and elsewhere with your purchase of War Bonds. Join the Pay Roll Savings Plan and let's "top that 10 per cent by New Year's."

Sugar and Hawaii

Sugar, one of the important products of the Territory of Hawaii, did not reach those islands for nearly 3,000 years after its discovery in the Far East.

Words of Current Interest

Danites (Judg. 18:1)—*Dan'-its* (*a* short, *i* long).

The Tribes of Israel fall into one line of division for the period of the Judges, and into another for later times. The Danites had a repute for warlikeness; they held variable sway in regions of the Holy Land, beginning in the west central part and shifting at last to the extreme northern.

Ephraim (Judg. 18:2)—*E'-fra-im* (*e* long, *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *e'-fri-um* (*e* long, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Tribe in the middle of Palestine, their district extending from the River Jordan on the east to the Mediterranean Sea on the west. One of its principal towns was Shiloh.

Eshtaol (Judg. 18:2)—*Esh'-ta-ol* (*e* short, *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *o* short).

A town in possession of the Danites as they were originally established and territorially bounded; a sort of capital city, not far westward from Jerusalem.

Finity—*Fin'-i-ti* (first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity).

The quality or condition of being limited. A fairly old word in the English vocabulary (from the seventeenth century), though less widely used than its antonym, "infinity."

Laish (Judg. 18:7)—*La'ish* (*a* long, *i* short).

A city of the Phoenicians far up in the Jordan Valley, which the Danites came upon by surprise and captured. Here the Tribe of Dan set up headquarters and permanently located.

Lucifer (Isa. 14:12)—*Lu'-si-fer* (*u* long as in cube, *i* short, *e* as in maker).

"Light Carrier," or "Day-Star," applied in Isaiah to the King of Babylon. Different in idea from the Lucifer of later times, identified with Satan. The first meaning rather naturally changes to the second, from the notion of a star that falls.

Micah (Judg. 18:2)—*Mi'-ka* (*i* long, *a* as in sofa).

An Ephraimite, maker of a graven image which the Danites carried away to Laish, adopting it as an object of worship.

Nacash—*Na-kash'* (each *a* as in ask).

"Serpent." One of the occasional Bible common nouns re-spelled from Hebrew into English and pronounced as it looks after the change.

Occultism — *O-kul'-tiz-'m* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* and *i* short).

The adjective "occult," current in the sixteenth century, comes to refer, in the seventeenth, to mysterious philosophies of whatever time, place, or origin. "Occultism," a nineteenth-century coinage or adaptation, becomes a general term for all magical, or mystical, lore, fancy, and theory.

Ophis — *Of'-is* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, *o'-fis* (*o* long, *i* short).

"Serpent." A Greek word turned into English letters. Found commonly in the Septuagint Greek translation of the Old Testament, and in the Greek New Testament, it is equivalent to the Hebrew "nacash."

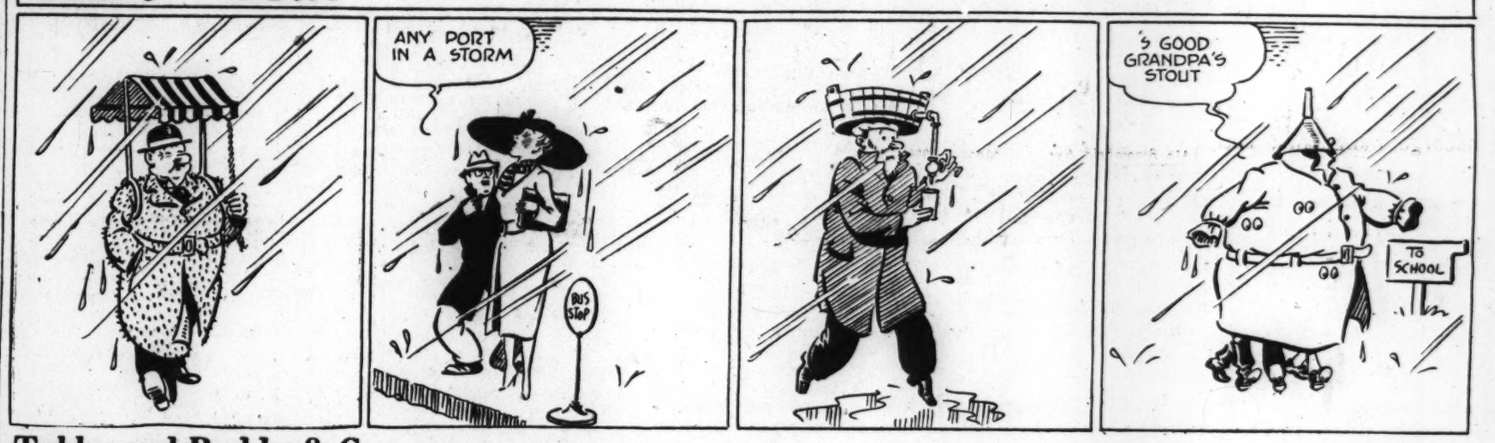
Zidonians (Judg. 18:7)—*Zi-do'-ni-anz* (first *i* long, *o* long, second *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Inhabitants of the Phoenician city of Zidon, or Sidon. By figurative use, the name applies to the Phoenician people as a whole.

Zorah (Judg. 18:2)—*Zo'-ra* (*o* long, *a* as in sofa).

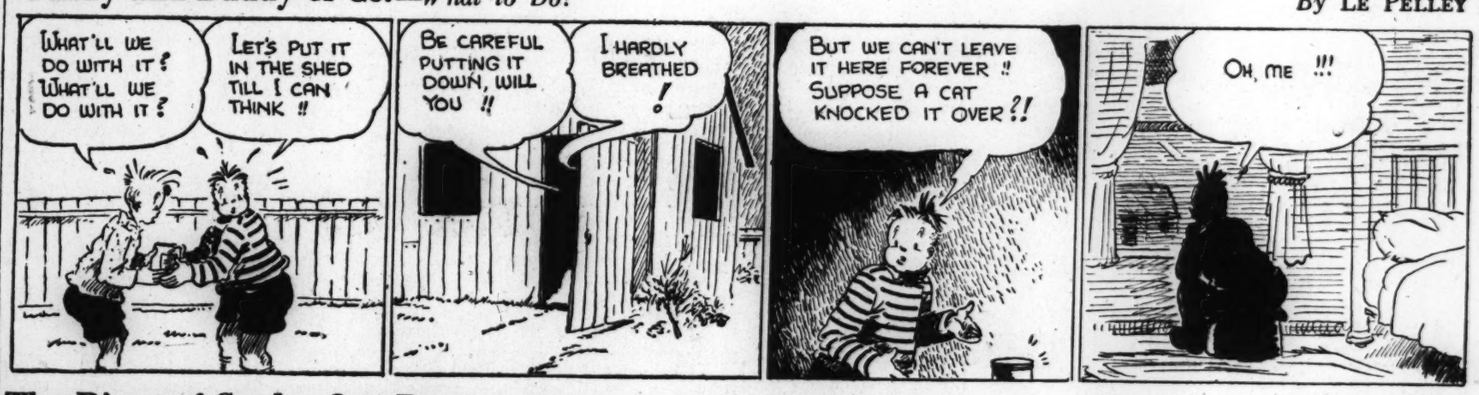
A town held, in the time of Judges, by the Danites; later taken over by the Tribe of Judah and brought inside their boundaries. The site, on high ground, stands just off the modern route from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

NEWS ITEM — THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD HAS RESTRICTED THE MANUFACTURE OF UMBRELLAS.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What to Do?*

By Le Pelley


WHAT'LL WE DO WITH IT? WHAT'LL WE DO WITH IT?
LET'S PUT IT IN THE SHED TILL I CAN THINK !!
BE CAREFUL PUTTING IT DOWN, WILL YOU !!
I HARDLY BREATHED !
BUT WE CAN'T LEAVE IT HERE FOREVER !! SUPPOSE A CAT KNOCKED IT OVER ?!
OH, ME !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Know I Can Use More Than One!*

By Rodgers

"Are we going to have Two Thanksgiving Days again this year?" I asked T.W. today-
"No-I understand they finally decided one Thanksgiving Day a year was enough," he wagged -
"What a silly idea!" I barked -
"When I think of all the things we have to be thankful for, I don't see how we could possibly have too many Thanksgiving Days!" I told him.
"Boy, oh boy! You said it!" agreed T.W-

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Is Not Quiet on the Nursery Front*

By The Hagers

The baby, with her bags and kits, We moved into the Quackburg Rits.

"She likes her Uncle Waddles, Ted!" "A passing fancy, though," he said.

It was the calm before the squall. Four loud raps sounded on the wall.

"Dot-dot-dot dash, Ted. Victory!" "You hold the second front," said he.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Turning Point

Ever since America entered the war the earnest wish of the United Nations has been father to the thought that the tide of war had begun to turn. But careful observers have known that despite local successes the Allies were still retreating. Nearly two weeks ago, this newspaper, out of some study of the global picture and particularly of the Mediterranean's vital place, ventured the opinion that the turn had come. But now the assurance comes officially backed by all the authority of our Commander in Chief.

We have also Washington's warning that we cannot coast to victory. The situation on all the fronts underscores the wisdom of this reminder. While we rejoice in speaking after so long a time of the "offensive" in North Africa, our winged hopes tend to leap ahead even of the paratroops now descending on Tunisia. Much of our recent thinking has been in terms of invading Italy, but it is becoming clearer that Africa is by no means freed of Axis forces.

Indeed we have no assurance yet that the United Nations can keep the initiative. Hitler must almost surely try a counter-offensive. The first attempt may well be through Tunisia and Tripoli. Neither the pursuit of Marshal Rommel nor the American - British drive into Tunisia has progressed with the speed of earlier successes.

Ten days ago Rommel was supposed to be nearing Tripoli; now there is a chance that he may make a stand at El Agheila. A week ago we expected hourly to hear that American forces had seized the Tunisian airfields; today we hear of German tanks landed by plane and Italian troops crossing to Bizerte from Sicily by night.

The Mediterranean is by no means cleared. British and American forces in Morocco and Algeria should be able—unless Hitler drives through Spain—to put an air umbrella over supplies coming by sea to the western Mediterranean. It may even be possible now to fly fighters to Malta—a most vital and gallant outpost. Yet if Hitler wishes to fight in Tunisia and Tripoli he can pour large forces across the bridge formed by Sicily and Pantellaria.

If he finds that venture unprofitable he may still take the initiative by attacking either through Turkey or Spain. The increasing evidence that many divisions are being moved from the Russian front points toward such an intention, although the Nazis could be merely retiring to winter work in German war factories. Unless the Allies countered with a new offensive somewhere along the Channel, they might soon find themselves again on the defensive in Africa or the Middle East.

Their chief hope at present rests on the possibility that their growing sea and air power exerted in the Mediterranean will keep the Axis too busy to launch any large new drives. North Africa and the Solomons have vastly improved the global picture, but the speed with which the tide flows in a new direction will largely depend on how well the home fronts work to build up basic United Nations power.

Co-winners in Victory

It may sound absurd to imply that Ray Wood, a grinder in a small Springfield, Massachusetts, war industry, had anything to do with the victories in Egypt, with the retreat of the Japanese in New Guinea, or with the second front. Yet, in a way, it makes sense.

Because Mr. Wood was willing to work 120 hours in one week—a national record, by the way—an emergency order of ammunition sped to its destination on time.

No one compelled him to work from 7 a. m. until 1 or 1:30 a. m. the next day for 7 days; he volunteered. He was paid for it, of course, but it is doubtful if he undertook such a strenuous task simply for the money involved. As a veteran of World War I, and with a son in the service now, he knew that when it comes to getting weapons to the boys on the fighting front, there's not a second to lose.

Surely, it's not too far-fetched to suppose that Ray Wood may have had a hand in victories in the Middle East or the South Pacific, wherever that shipment reached the men who used it. Nor is it unreasonable to assume that thousands of workers like him, who have rushed a job through on time or ahead of time, may be jointly responsible, with the men at the front, for a bridgehead won, an attack repulsed, or a break through enemy lines.

It's fine to know, now that the great offensive has finally begun, that there are Ray Woods, as well as Bulkleys and O'Hares and Doolittles, because it's going to take them all to see it through.

Another Job for the President

The fact that chairmen of five special Congressional groups could get together in recommending a major war policy for America is in itself heartening, even if their recommendation is unacceptable. The Truman Committee in the Senate and the Tolan Committee in the House have both done much to focus public and official attention on better ways of getting on with the war.

The five chairmen, besides Senator Truman and Representative Tolan, are Senator Kilgore who is chairman of a special subcommittee investigating technological mobilization; Senator Pepper, chairman of the Education and Labor subcommittee on Manpower; and Senator Murray, chairman of the special Senate Committee on Small Business. They feel that a complete new administrative agency, to be known as the Office of War Mobilization, should be set up.

It would be "top dog" in Washington. The objective is to bring administrative order and integration to the rambling, loose, undefined setup in Washington, and is good.

But establishment of a new alphabet bureau at the top will not accomplish their purpose. Conduct of the war rests by law, by custom and by necessity, in the White House. The President can, should, and must, delegate considerable chunks of power over specific areas of the war effort. He can hand over production to Mr. Nelson, civilian living costs to Mr. Byrnes, etc., but these appointees must be responsible to some authority. This central authority cannot be relinquished to a committee. The President must do the job.

So far, the changing needs of war, and the unprecedented problems it has brought, have pretty much dictated the administrative expediences that the President has adopted. His seas have been uncharted. There is no little encouragement to be taken from the fact, however, that the United States has now reached the point where it can give reasoned thought to more efficient managerial machinery. No one denies it is needed. The President must get around to it soon.

Deals With Darlans

L'affaire Darlan begins to shed its mysteriousness. President Roosevelt explains that General Eisenhower's appointment of the Vichy-ated Admiral to the post of civil administrator in French North Africa is a temporary expedient adopted out of military necessity.

In British and Fighting French circles the explanation appears to be acceptable and to have reduced the anxieties expressed in the last few days. They arose, obviously, from doubt as to the trend of Washington policy, and in this respect were similar to the criticisms leveled from many quarters at the American policy toward Vichy before American forces invaded French territory in Africa.

The President has now emphasized the fundamental nature of this policy by stating that "we are opposed to Frenchmen who support Hitler and the Axis," and by his approval of the point of view that no "permanent arrangement should be made with Admiral Darlan."

In fact, General Eisenhower is without authority to conclude political agreements. His decision to work with Darlan appears to have resulted from such factors as these: General Giraud's influence with conservative French military officers was impaired by earlier charges that he was a traitor to France because of his adherence to the Allied cause; the cut of Darlan's coat was more in line with their prejudices. How important may be Darlan's offices on our behalf may be appreciated when it is remembered that since the Fall of France one of his jobs has been to put men in control throughout the now-invaded regions whose loyalty to Pétain and to himself could not be questioned.

More than a doubt remains, of course, as to how much authority can be entrusted to a Darlan. Two can always play at a game which one may imagine oneself to the playing alone. There are risks involved in deals with Darlan.

So far the risks would appear to be worth the taking. Doubtless they have saved both American and French lives. And the time they have saved may prove crucial. But even more will have to be known before anxieties are quite set at rest. For example, what was Darlan's price? Or has the ruthlessness of France's conqueror, and the turn of battle's tide, at last confounded the confusion that was Vichy?

The Bookshelf

News as an Axis Weapon

NEWS IS A WEAPON, by Matthew Gordon (New York: Knopf. $2.50), should be at the elbow of every newspaper and radio news editor, and should be read by every citizen who follows the foreign news. For it is a vital contribution to the understanding of Axis propaganda techniques.

Most books on propaganda and psychological warfare cover ground that is by now familiar through the numerous newspaper and magazine articles on these subjects. "News Is a Weapon" enters an entirely new field: the exploitation of our own press and radio by the Axis. The author brings to bear on the subject his years of experience as a newspaper writer and as a news editor for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and gives us the inside story of Axis manipulation of our minds.

* * *

The Nazis have made a painstaking study of our channels of communication. They know the kinds of news our editors use, how to phrase that news in an acceptable manner, and even when to meet our deadlines. As a result, when war broke out they were able to dictate a great part of what went into our press and out over the ether waves concerning the Axis countries and their military campaigns.

At first this control took the form of rigid censorship over the handouts given to foreign correspondents, which was an old story. But when we entered the war and our customary news sources were cut off, the Axis propagandists rushed into the breach with rumors planted in non-belligerent countries, and with direct radio reports.

* * *

The Axis "news services"—Germany's Transocean, Italy's Stefani, and Japan's Domei—came into increasing use after Pearl Harbor, both in our press and on the air. These agencies broadcast daily the military communiqués of their respective countries plus selected items of "news" and commentary, phrased dramatically but in accepted American newspaper style. The broadcasts, in English language Morse code, are monitored by the press wire Services, which select quotations that are considered to have news value for rewriting and transmission to newspapers and radio stations throughout the country. In the early days of the war this was often done uncritically, except for occasional prefatory notes warning the reader that this was Axis propaganda. Today our editors are more selective; but the Axis still considers it worth while to send us "news" reports.

Mr. Gordon describes, with numerous interesting examples, how the Axis has used the strategy of confusion in its radio propaganda and rumors "from usually reliable sources," to get the Allies to scatter their forces. He tells how reports of Russian weakness and of German weakness were used successively to discourage the sending of aid to Russia: first it was futile, then "unnecessary."

* * *

He shows how the Japanese used our press, through our Tokyo correspondents, to convey the impression that Japan wanted to continue the Kurusu negotiations, and that if war came, it would consist of an attack on Thailand. He exposes the carefully managed Nazi campaign to convince the United Nations that a second front would be impossible.

Mr. Gordon ends with a criticism of the lack of planned policy in, and co-ordination between, American and Allied information and propaganda agencies. As the present Chief of the Foreign Service Division of the Office of War Information, he should be able to make an outstanding contribution to the domestic handling of foreign radio "news."

S. C. M.

Our Readers Say—

"Loyalty" on Dec. 7

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have enjoyed reading the articles written by Joseph Harsch. As a civilian resident of these Islands for many years, however, I do not entirely agree with him that the Japanese population of Hawaii showed proof of their loyalty to the United States by not taking part Dec. 7 against the country of their adoption.

Had the Japanese forces arrived in full strength for an all-out attack by air, land, and sea (as they set out to do at a later date on the Island of Midway) and had the Japanese residents then refrained from rising up to help them, that would have been a proof that they did not intend to. But there was no landing on our soil, not even by parachute troops. They came swiftly and unexpectedly and left as suddenly, leaving sickening destruction behind them.

It would have been exceedingly unwise and very foolhardy for the Japanese residents to have risen up in that moment of chaos, and be left to face the consequences, expecting to live merrily on in our midst thereafter. They would hardly be enjoying the freedom they now possess.

They are buying up choice real estate property with the fortunes they have made here and cannot now send back to Japan.

Many individual Japanese have truly shown their loyalty by word and deed; but in my opinion the great majority should be taken with a grain of the salt of suspicion till they are proved and tested. M. I. B.

Honolulu

Early Risers?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Do all Christians really believe in the power of prayer? If so, here is a suggestion for helping to win the war.

I suggest that a Third Front be established, with membership open to anyone who believes in the efficacy of prayer. Members would agree to arise half an hour earlier than usual each morning for the duration of the war to pray for the victory of the United Nations. Part of the prayer should certainly be a prayer of affirmation, intended to destroy the effects of the organized enemy activity in psychological warfare.

Arcata, Calif. C. EDWARD GRAVES

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Do We Underestimate Them?

Popcorn and a Beech Log Fire

A Dispatch From the Farm

I suppose there may be folks who think of popcorn in connection with circuses, beaches, and the summer playhouse. I've had popcorn at all those places, but it never tasted right. Eating popcorn away from home, to me, is like wearing someone else's hat.

We plant popcorn about every third year, because we don't eat it all up between seasons. Ours is black popcorn. It grows green, turns red, ripens black, and pops white. I don't know why; does anyone? We have to plant it so it won't cross with our own or the neighbors' sweet corn. We do this by announcing to the community that on such and such a day we'll plant popcorn. Then everyone plants his sweet corn so the flowering periods will not coincide. Almost everyone objects to pointed popcorn kernels on the golden bantam ears. Since planting popcorn in a sweet-corn area, under the present pollenization system, is courting trouble in a radius of a half-mile, we watch the blades push from the ground with natural misgivings. Popcorn doesn't ripen as quickly as sweet corn, and freaky weather can gum things up even when we're sure we've mismated. But when the blades get about so big, we can usually tell whether we'll have good corn or be in neighborhood disgrace. I might add that golden bantam kernels on popcorn ears is an alternative disappointment.

The golden bantam comes in batches, because we plant several times. When the first is gone, we wait a week or so and have some more. If we guess right about the frost, we have some long after it's left the markets—the best of the year, we think. We have several rows for putting up; and we plan some to ripen with the Lowes Champion beans, for succotash. All through the corn season the popcorn stands untouched, and finally its silk dries and curls into moustaches. We pick it and toss the ears into the small cart, then pull the stalks because of borers, and take our harvest to the barn.

For a few days the ears lie on the barn floor, until a rain comes. The weather bureaus laugh at the idea of an autumnal line storm; pure bosh, I've heard them say. All I know is, we always have one, and it makes a good time to sit in the barn door and trace the popcorn and seed corn — braiding the dried husks the way a woman plaits her hair (I hope they still do) until we have a string to hang over the treenails of the big beams.

Some of this popcorn we leave hanging until the third Fall. But sometime between frost and snow we bring a trace into the house. I suppose a tin pan would be all right to shell it in, but we like the big brown bowl with yellow stripes. The wooden bowl might do, but it's always full of apples. We shell it by rubbing one cob against the other, and of course some kernels shoot out over the bowl and rattle on the floor. These we ignore, but the rest go in a stone crock and on the shelf. Now—let it snow, let it freeze, let winter come indeed.

Perhaps city people fancy the prospects of a rural winter are unpleasant. Such is not the case. We don't mind cold weather. Anyone who has weeded carrots in August doesn't grumble in February. The winter is a time to catch up on things—maybe reading. A good beech fire—a stick of hemlock added to make it snap—can lick the biggest blizzard of the year. A pan of apples to read by, and sometime during the evening a popper of corn. There's no ceremony about it; someone gets the popper, reaches in the crock for a handful of corn, and the apples have a rest. Sitting near the blaze, shaking the popper at arm's length, is warmer than the August sun, and once an evening is enough. "There—popcorn! And if you want any more you know where the popper is." Oh, yes, sometimes we have more.

I wouldn't want to symbolize a New England winter by a popper full of corn. But it certainly is part of the picture, and a part I should hate to miss. While I was shelling the corn into the brown bowl today, and getting some on the floor, I found myself really looking forward to a brisk night when we could shoulder a good chunk of beech into the fireplace and pop some corn. It wouldn't do to rush the season and pop some on the puny blaze of pine limbs and old boards we have this early. The rest of the family would laugh at me.

JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

When the Bells Rang Again

There was drama in the simple announcement that the bells of Britain would ring again, after their long and meaningful silence, to call to prayer and thanksgiving for the victory in Africa. But Americans who heard the bells, ringing across the air waves, on Sunday had an even more moving experience. From London, from Scotland, from Northern Ireland, from Wales, from a little Lancashire town came the joyous peals, each with its individual accent to tell of some facet of British life, each with historic associations grown richer and more majestic through the tragedy and courage of the last few years. And at the end, fittingly, the deep voice of Coventry's surviving tower chanted "O God, our help in ages past." . . .

It was just two years since the barbarians first visited Coventry in brutal force. They came again, and Coventry became a symbol of Nazi wrath, while Goebbels gloated. But Coventry was more. On Good Friday, in 1941, while the city's ruins still smoldered, a little group gathered in the roofless cathedral, under a drizzling rain, "some weeping, some grimy, some without sleep for three days." From blackened timbers a rude cross had been fashioned; a block of masonry formed the pulpit. That was a dark hour; the Nazi tide of victory was at flood, and it almost seemed that the shadowed scene in Coventry was an all too faithful representation of the hopes of men of good will—shattered by evil, as the outward signs of their faith had been shattered. But from Coventry's improvised pulpit came words of courage: "There is a strange power in these ruins." One could hear those words again in the bells of Coventry and feel that power as they rang: . . . "Our hope for years to come." There is a new world to build, and from the wreckage that evil has wrought springs the power to build finer, cleaner and stronger.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Farming Vistas

Robert R. Mullen

Remember that old war song of 1918, "How-ya Going to Keep 'em Down on the Farm After They've Seen Paree"?

Well, America may soon hear some new stanzas saying the same thing, for if there is one fact the present war and its attendant manpower shortage have established it is that farming is one of the least popular occupations. What has happened to that horde of itinerant workers who once migrated from harvest to harvest? They have gone to the war industries for more money. What has happened to the faithful hired hands? Gone to the wars, or to the factories where the working day is something less than sixteen hours.

Yet, life and work on a farm has an appeal. Many office workers taken into the Army and given a taste of outdoor life will return to their white collars with reluctance. A small farm, if it promises reasonable income and some leisure, will be attractive.

* * *

The great need now is for application to farm life of some of that ingenuity which has made city life so agreeable. While it might seem that vast strides have been taken in the electrification of farms and the furthering of agricultural research, yet the fact remains that the farmer's day begins substantially before dawn and continues until well after dark. There is still too much drudgery.

The possibilities of what modern technology can do for the farmer have scarcely been touched. Milking machines that will milk, pasteurize and bottle automatically are one suggestion; fertilization of soil and elimination of pests with high frequency electricity is another. Electrification of tractors and other farm machinery should come, as, of course, the installation of the usual city plumbing and electrical gadgets in every farm house, whether this is done through stringing in wires and low-cost power, or through wider use of improved individual power plants.

Combined with the better living conditions must come improved crop insurance and other gains comparable to those enjoyed by many city workers. The opportunities for postwar farming in America are big. There is not only a nation of 130,000,000 to be fed, there will also be an incalculable demand from Europe and Asia. It may be years before the dislocations of war permit resumption of anything like normal agriculture in the overrun lands.

* * *

Even when normalcy is restored, it must be remembered that in the last half century the Old World has become dependent upon the New World to fill its shortages of cereals and certain other foods. These demands are likely to continue and to grow. Indeed, they might very well be augmented because of the samples that England is now getting—and other places will later get—of the excellent quality of American citrus fruits, apples, meats, cheeses and other foods.

Development of quick-freezing processes, and especially the vast strides taken in recent months in dehydration, assures greater ease in shipping. Moreover, development of good storage facilities will tend to level out prices and stabilize agriculture.

It is time now to begin thinking in grander terms of American farming potentialities.

England Will Never Forget

(A Briton's Appreciation)

England will never forget
How the women of America
Worked for her women and children
Wandering homeless,
Innocent victims of Hitler's war.

Men were arguing
How much or how little to give,
But the women worked.

They worked in every city in America;
They made clothes and coverings,
Sweaters and blankets,
Socks and jackets.
Women know that children
Cannot wait,
That flying men cannot wait,
That freezing sailors cannot wait;
And so the American woman worked.
She worked tirelessly,
She worked ceaselessly
She is working still.

America may forget;
They are a generous people
And give generously.
But England will never forget.

M. S. C.

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